

RECESS UNTIL 8:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I move, in accordance with the previous order, and pursuant to the provisions of Senate Resolution 583, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Honorable Ralph H. Metcalfe, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, that the Senate stand in recess until 8:30 a.m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and at 9:35 p.m., the Senate recessed until tomorrow, Wednesday, October 11, 1978, at 8:30 a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate, October 10, 1978:

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Marvin S. Cohen, of Arizona, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board for the remainder of the term expiring December 31, 1979.

UNITED NATIONS

Richard W. Petree, of Virginia, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be the Alternate Representative of the United States of America for Special Political Affairs in the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Marshall W. Wiley, of Florida, a Foreign Service officer of class 2, to be Ambassador

Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Sultanate of Oman.

Goodwin Cooke, of Connecticut, a Foreign Service officer of class 2, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Central African Empire.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Thomas S. Williamson, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Inspector General of the Department of Energy.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Armando M. Rodriguez, of California, to be a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission for the term expiring July 1, 1983.

J. Clay Smith, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission for the term expiring July 1, 1982.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

George S. Ives, of Maryland, to be a member of the National Mediation Board for the term expiring July 1, 1981.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Charles William Benton, of Illinois, to be a member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for the remainder of the term expiring July 19, 1980.

The above nominations were approved sub-

ject to the nominees' commitments to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Foreign Service nominations beginning Jesse Walter Lewis, Jr., to be a Foreign Service officer of class 3, a Consular Officer, and a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America, and ending Eric A. Kunsman, to be a Foreign Service officer of class 7, a Consular Officer, and a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on September 22, 1978.

Foreign Service nominations beginning Anthony C. Albrecht, to be a Foreign Service officer of class 1, and ending Larry L. Woodruff, to be a Foreign Service officer of class 7, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on September 22, 1978.

THE JUDICIARY

B. Avant Edenfield, of Georgia, to be U.S. district judge for the southern district of Georgia.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

Samuel D. Zagoria, of Maryland, to be a Commissioner of the Consumer Product Safety Commission for the remainder of the term expiring October 26, 1978.

Samuel D. Zagoria, of Maryland, to be a Commissioner of the Consumer Product Safety Commission for the remainder of the term of 7 years from October 27, 1978.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COAST GUARD HONORS PHILADELPHIA CLEAN WATER EFFORTS

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, just recently the Philadelphia Water Department and two of its engineers who track down stream polluters were honored by the U.S. Coast Guard.

I would like to comment on this for the RECORD, because I know that the work of the department and these two employees will be of interest to my colleagues from city's which share Philadelphia's intense interest in clean water efforts.

In a ceremony in Mayor Frank Rizzo's reception room, Capt. Kenneth Wiman, captain of the Port of Philadelphia, cited the water department and the two engineers for "notable services" in the investigation of pollution spills.

He presented "Certificates of Merit" to Thomas Kulesza, chief, and Thomas Healey, assistant chief, of the Water Department's industrial wastes section. At the same time, Water Commissioner Carmen F. Guarino received a certificate from Captain Wiman honoring the department itself.

The certificates cited the recipients for "voluntary participation and exceptional cooperation" with the Coast Guard in enforcing pollution control standards on the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers.

Noting that the Coast Guard is responsible for enforcing such standards, Guarino said that Kulesza and Healey have

traced an average of at least one significant oil or chemical spill each month for that agency. As part of their work, the engineers check sewer outfalls from boats, walk through sewers for considerable distances, dye test tanks at industries, interview industrial sources, and, when necessary, place booms around stream spills until the Coast Guard can bring in its own cleanup equipment.

The Coast Guard awards honored the water department and the two engineers for:

Providing invaluable knowledge about local sewers and hazardous substances;

Assisting the captain of the port in preventing further pollution discharge and in identifying the parties culpable of existing spills;

Participating in "numerous oil spill investigations," thus aiding the Coast Guard in enforcing the Federal Water Pollution Control Act;

Helping the Coast Guard recover "substantial amounts of Federal contingency funds, both from reimbursement for cleanup expenditures and receipt of assessed fines from the guilty parties"; and

Devotion to a high environment standard which reflects great credit upon the department and its employees.

Kulesza, of 10159 Ferndale Street, is a sanitary engineer IV (civil services) and is a veteran of 10 years' service with the water department. He is a graduate of Villanova University, 1967, with the degree of bachelor of chemical engineering, and has taken graduate courses in his field at Villanova.

Healey, of 10733 Albermarle Lane, is a sanitary engineer III (civil service) and

has been with the water department for 9 years. He graduated from Manhattan College with the degree of bachelor of engineering and majored in chemical engineering. He has taken graduate courses in his field at Villanova University.●

A REMARKABLE BREAKTHROUGH

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, I am exceedingly proud to bring to the attention of this Congress the brilliant accomplishments of two dedicated professors from one of this Nation's most prominent liberal arts colleges—Hope College in Holland, Mich.

Dr. Jack Schubert, professor of environmental health sciences, and Dr. S. Krough Derr, assistant professor of biology, have produced an unparalleled breakthrough in the treatment of metal poisoning. They have succeeded in completely removing plutonium from the bodies of animals, and greatly furthered the treatment of non-radioactive metal poisoning.

This remarkable scientific achievement substantiates both the expertise and abilities of Drs. Schubert and Derr, and the excellence of the educational opportunities offered by Hope College.

I submit for the informational benefit of my colleagues the following Hope College news release, and editorial commentary from the Holland Sentinel:

TREATMENT OF METAL POISONING

HOLLAND, MICH.—An "impossible" feat—the complete removal of radioactive plutonium, one of the most poisonous substances known, from the bodies of animals, has been achieved by scientists at Hope College.

This unprecedented accomplishment includes equally successful treatment of poisoning from non-radioactive metals such as cadmium, which pose serious environmental and industrial hazards.

As reported in the September 28 issue of *Nature*, the prestigious international science journal, Hope professors Jack Schubert and S. Krogh Derr, with support from the United States Department of Energy, applied a new treatment for metal poisons based on concepts developed previously by Dr. Schubert called mixed ligand chelate (MLC) therapy.

Mixed ligand chelate therapy opens a new era in the treatment of metal poisoning, according to Drs. Schubert and Derr. They also stress the importance of MLC formation in many areas of fundamental importance—the transport of metals from soils to food; the role of metals in health and disease; and the mechanism of cancer induction by radioactive isotopes.

"Serious environmental and industrial hazards associated with the release of radioactive and nonradioactive metals are becoming an increasing threat to mankind and up to now there have been no satisfactory treatments for metal poisoning," said Dr. Schubert.

"Our research to date has resulted in hitherto unparalleled achievements using MLC treatment, namely complete removal of tissue deposits of plutonium and prevention of mortality in animals given lethal doses of cadmium."

One component of the revolutionary new treatment includes salicylic acid, the active ingredient of aspirin.

Current treatment for plutonium and other metal poisons utilizes molecules called chelating agents which seize and hold a metal ion in a clawlike grip (Chele from the Greek meaning claw). The stronger the grip, the more effectively the chelating agent removes metal from tissues. In mixed ligand chelate therapy a selected combination of two chelating agents are chosen so that both grip the same metal together forming a single unit. This results in an astonishing increase, sometimes in the trillions, in the strength with which the metal is held compared to chelating agents such as EDTA and DTPA which are currently used to treat people.

Two of the most effective mixed ligand chelate systems tested by Drs. Schubert and Derr are combinations of EDTA plus salicylic acid for cadmium, and DTPA plus salicylic acid for plutonium. In one of their experiments, Drs. Schubert and Derr injected mice with a solution of a plutonium salt. Three days later they began treatment twice weekly by injecting the mice with a solution containing a mixture of DTPA plus salicylic acid. Within four weeks, all of the plutonium in the bone and liver had been removed and then eliminated in the urine and feces. This result has never been attained or approached by any other treatment.

In experiments with non-radioactive elements, mice were given 100% lethal doses of salts or metals such as cadmium, nickel, iron and copper. The animals given currently-recommended chelating agents all died, while all those given ligand chelate treatment survived.

Dr. Schubert joined Hope College in 1977 as Professor of Environmental Health Sciences where he is a member of both the biology and chemistry departments. He is internationally known for his scientific accomplishments in radiation chemistry and radiation biology and in the theory and practice of chelation treatments for metal poisons. A native of Chicago, he received his

B.S. and Ph.D. degrees in chemistry at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Derr, Assistant Professor of Biology, is an authority on environmental contamination, especially by PCB and PBB and their action on reproductive processes. He received his B.S. degree at Purdue University and the Ph.D. degree in toxicology at Michigan State University. He has held positions with environmental laboratories in Massachusetts and Michigan before assuming his present appointment at Hope in 1977.

Hope College is a four-year undergraduate liberal arts institution with a strong academic tradition of high quality science education and research in the natural sciences. With a current enrollment of nearly 2,400 students, it is one of the few undergraduate institutions where students carry out sophisticated research. Numerous research publications are produced each year by students in collaboration with faculty. The research was carried out in the new Peale Science Center on the Hope campus.

Among the Hope College students who have or are participating in this research are Jack Dekker, a 1978 graduate from Grandville, Mich. who is currently a graduate student in toxicology at the University of Cincinnati; Sandra D. Wiederhold, a senior from Valhalla, N.Y.; and P. Matthals Scheer, a senior from Hamburg, West Germany.

THE FRUITS OF EXCELLENCE

Thursday's announcement of the scientific breakthrough by two Hope College professors dramatically emphasizes the value of the small liberal arts college.

The discoveries by Drs. Jack Schubert and S. Krogh Derr were the results of a moderate-cost (\$88,500) 18-month grant, conducted in Hope College's Peale Science Center, with the assistance of undergraduate students.

Dr. Gordon Van Wylen emphasized that this scientific milestone was achieved by two men whose primary responsibility is the education of undergraduate students in an undergraduate college, not members of a graduate school faculty or researchers subsidized by a billion-dollar foundation.

The results of this discovery that a combination of chelating agents produces a quantum leap in removal of radioactive plutonium and other metals from the body has implications that can only be understood in the light of the horror which we feel when contemplating the effects of a nuclear explosion.

Up to now, certain death, sooner or later, was the price paid for exposure to radioactivity. After today, treatment of metal toxicity, even from radioactive metals, will soon be a simple matter of ingestion by mouth, or twice weekly injections.

Industries using metals in processes dangerous to humans will be able to "immunize" their employees working in areas where cadmium and other metal fumes have led to emphysema and cancer. The implications of this in terms of workmen's compensation and insurance costs to industry are boundless.

The effect of certain toxins used in industry have only just begun to be known, and the news has oftentimes been bad. Every new process has seemed to carry a high price in environmental pollution.

Drs. Schubert and Derr have lifted a cloud hanging over the world's industrial nations.

The fact that they made this discovery here in Holland, at Hope College, should make us realize the debt we owe to pure scientific research, "Ivory tower stuff," in discoveries that have life-saving and life-enhancing results.

Hope College has long had an enviable reputation in academia for its excellent science programs, especially its premedical courses. The result of this pursuit of excellence has borne fruit.

We are proud of Hope College and happy for our part in this historic event.

THE AMERICAN TAX REDUCTION ACT OF 1979

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I had the distinct honor and privilege of introducing legislation inspired and promoted by Mr. Howard Jarvis, co-originator of California's proposition 13. The bill, entitled "The American Tax Reduction Act of 1979" represents a bipartisan effort to lift the intolerable level of taxation off the backs of the American people, place a limit on Federal spending, and restore our Republic to the vision of our Founding Fathers of Government deriving its authority from the consent of the governed. I herewith enclose my remarks to the press in the official RECORD:

THE SPIRIT OF '76
(Speech of Representative
ROBERT K. DORNAN)

Ladies and gentlemen of the press, this is a momentous day in the 202 year old history of our celebrated yet troubled Republic. As a people, we are about to take a memorable and historic step, a step that involves a paradox: we must go back in order that we may go forward. We must go back to the spirit and vision that vivified our Founding Fathers, a spirit of liberty and the vision of a nation of freemen engaged in the noble experiment of self-government, of government that derives its authority from the consent of the governed. It is a vision of a grand Republic, of a unity in diversity, of a delicately balanced union between liberty and authority, between federal government and state governments. Without such a guiding vision, as the Book of Proverbs tells us, the people perish. It is, therefore, altogether appropriate and symbolic that Mr. Howard Jarvis, co-originator of California's Proposition 13, is present here at our nation's Capitol, at the age of 76 years. For, indeed, it is the spirit of '76 that animates Mr. Jarvis and breathes life into our present proceedings.

Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Chief Justice John Marshall observed in 1819 "that the power to tax involves the power to destroy." For one hundred and twenty-three years, from 1789 to 1913, the world's most wondrous experiment in the art of self-government, the American Republic, did not deem it necessary or just to impose upon itself the burden of a limitless federal income tax. In those one hundred and twenty-three years, guided by the moral virtues of discipline and hard work, frugality and foresight, and always utilizing that level of government closest to them, the citizens of the Republic became the economic marvel of the modern world. But under current interpretations of the 16th amendment, the federal income tax is an open-ended income tax, permitting the federal government to impose income taxes without limit. Thus, it drastically tilts the tenuous balance between liberty and authority, between state and federal governments, clearly in favor of federal authority. As a result, the opening wedge is inserted whose end-result is confiscatory, progressive taxation and that power to destroy of which Chief Justice Marshall prophetically warned.

Today, the philosophy of open-ended, progressive taxation coupled with the Keynesian assumption that government, unlike an individual, can borrow and spend indefinitely without fear of bankruptcy, have yielded their bitter fruits: (1) we American taxpayers work from January 1st to the end of March only to turn our income to the federal

government; in addition, we work through April into early May only to turn our total income to state and local governments. On an average, then, more than four months out of every citizen's year of labor is being confiscated by the government; (2) the share of the Gross National Product eaten up by government at all levels is inflating feverishly. In 1930 spending by government (at all levels) accounted for 12 percent of the GNP. By 1976 it was 36 percent. If this trend continues, it will hit 60 percent by the year 2000; (3) federal spending increased 232 percent from 1961 to 1975. The federal government is spending more than a billion dollars a day with a projected budget of \$503 billion for fiscal 1979; (4) from 1965 to 1975 the national debt soared from \$313 billion to \$533 billion; the interest on the federal debt alone in 1977 was \$38 billion. Interest on the debt has nearly tripled in a decade and become the third largest item in the federal budget after Income Security (137 billion in 1977) and Defense (97.5 billion in 1977); (5) the President's Council of Economic Advisors estimated in 1975 that regulation on the part of burgeoning federal regulatory agencies costs the taxpayer \$130 billion a year; (6) one out of every five workers is employed by government—federal, state and local; (7) the tax bill—federal, state and local—is rising more rapidly than the cost of living. While the cost of living had climbed about 40 percent from 1969 to 1973, the tax bill had increased 65 percent; (8) nearly \$4 out of every \$10 dollars in national income goes for taxes and other government receipts; (9) people on public payrolls draw \$244 billion in pay and fringes; and (10) government spending at all levels totals \$656 billion a year. Outlays now equal 41 percent of national income.¹

In short, all across this great land of ours, the No. 1 concern among voters, without exception, is the intolerable level of taxation. It is, therefore, my great honor and privilege, on this historic day, to have been asked by Mr. Howard Jarvis to introduce a new bill. The American Tax Reduction Act of 1979, which seeks to lift that heavy burden of taxation off the backs of the American people. Let me also add that this bill would not have been possible were it not for the tireless and unrelenting efforts of one of California's retiring Representatives, Del Clawson, a real fighter who provided certain vital portions of this important legislation. This bill will stand as a testimonial to Congressman Clawson's long fight against burgeoning bureaucracy, reckless Federal spending in heavy taxation. The message of this bill is loud and clear: the American tax rebellion, in the soul-stirring spirit of 1776, has come to Washington!

Let the government once again derive its authority from the consent of the governed!

The American Tax Reduction Act of 1979 provides for structural, comprehensive, and gradually phased-in changes in current tax policy. It encompasses the following provisions:

TITLE I

Income Tax Reduction: 25 percent reduction of tax rates in all categories over a 4 year period: 1979 through 1982.

TITLE II

Capital gains:

- (1) Lower alternative rate to 15 percent maximum;
- (2) Remove capital gains as a tax preference item;
- (3) Remove limitation on deductibility of capital losses;
- (4) Inclusion of once in a life-time \$100,000 tax break for capital gains sale of a home.

TITLE III

Indexation of individual and corporate tax brackets and capital gains. Each year tax

brackets will be increased by amount of increase in Consumer Price Index for preceding year. Indexation of Federal gift and estate tax.

TITLE IV

Federal Spending Limit: reduction of federal spending from approximately 22 percent to 18 percent of GNP over a period of 4 years (1980-1983).

TITLE V

Each year apply 2 percent of national budget to reduce Federal debt.

The key provision of the bill, of course, is Title IV which limits federal spending. As the Nobel Prize-winning economist, Milton Friedman, has noted: "As long as high government spending remains, we shall have the hidden tax of inflation. The only true tax-cutting proposal would be a proposal to cut government spending". (Policy Review, Summer, 1978). And that is precisely what this bill does. It puts a permanent lid on federal spending at 18 percent of GNP in 1983.

Government spending by means of federal deficits and inflationary spending is very much like drug addiction. The Federal Government keeps running to the printing press for a quick fix to keep up its habit. But just as parents of addicted children show their love and concern for them by disciplining them, so too must the citizens of our troubled Republic, who have the welfare of their country at heart, exact discipline and self-restraint on the part of the Federal Government. That is why it is both appropriate and highly significant that the American Tax Reduction Act of 1979 is a bi-partisan effort, an all-out effort to put the reins of government once more into the hands of the governed and finally kick the self-destructive habit of addiction.

Ladies and gentlemen of the press: there are today two forces in the world, two opposing systems, which seek to captivate the hearts of men: the forces of collectivism which seek to enslave and those of free enterprise which seek to liberate the spiritual energies of free men. One envisions man as made for the State; the other envisions the State as made for man. And both have their spokesmen. V. I. Lenin, a spokesman for collectivism, correctly indicated that the way to destroy a society based on free enterprise is to debauch its currency. The current instability of the U.S. dollar on world-markets, due to inflation and intolerable levels of federal spending, lends credence to Lenin's remarks, and is a dire warning to the nations of the free world. Our third President, Thomas Jefferson, perhaps best summed up the case for the free market economy when he said in his first inaugural address: "Let us, then, with courage and confidence, pursue our own federal and republican principles—our attachment to union and representative government. . . . Still, one thing more, fellow citizens: A wise and frugal government which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvements, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government." The choice is clear, ladies and gentlemen: the road to serfdom or the restoration of our Republic. The "Spirit of '76" leads the way in 1978! ●

STATES MAKE LEGISLATIVE VETO WORK

HON. ELLIOTT H. LEVITAS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. LEVITAS. Mr. Speaker, when the House of Representatives recently de-

bated the FTC conference report and whether it should contain a legislative veto provision, one of the arguments raised against such a provision was that it would overburden the House to review all the regulations spewing forth from the bureaucracy. This argument is faulty for two reasons:

First, the Congress is responsible for the laws of the land. Allowing unelected bureaucrats to write those laws and taking the position that there is nothing to be done about them, no matter how badly conceived or written, is to shirk our duty as legislators.

Second, the Congress will not need to review every single regulation that comes down the pike, only those that appear to have contravened the legislative intent or to have carried the intent to illogical conclusions.

What has been overlooked in these debates is the experiences of the State legislatures. Thirty-four States have some form of legislative veto and they are providing a proving ground for the concept.

The National Journal recently ran an article on the successes of the legislative veto concept as the various States are applying it which I bring to the attention of the Members:

THE SPECTER OF THE LEGISLATIVE VETO

(By Richard E. Cohen)

The legislative veto may be neither the hobgoblin nor the savior that congressional antagonists contend. That's the view of several state legislators who have seen it work.

The debate over permitting one or both chambers of Congress to kill a proposed action or regulation by an executive agency has become emotional at times. On one side, agency officials and some of their friends in Congress have raised the specter that its constant use would come close to topping the delicate systems of checks and balances between the two branches. On the other, the assertion is made that the legislative veto will make the bureaucracy more responsive to congressional intent—whatever that may be.

As is often the case, the arguments on both sides may be exaggerated. A group of state legislators said during a recent meeting with reporters that the legislative veto is a reasonable use of power that has had a salutary, though sometimes modest, effect on the operations of their governments back home.

As co-chairman of the Wisconsin Legislature's Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules, Sen. David Berger said that he reads reports describing the effects of every proposed rule. The same reports are sent to the chairmen of the standing committees with jurisdiction over the agencies proposing the rules. "We're able to identify red flags," said Berger. "This makes the agencies more circumspect."

Rep. William Strada, a member of the Connecticut legislature's Joint Regulations Review Committee, rejected the argument that the legislative veto amounts to mere second-guessing. "Agencies adopt rules with the full force of law that nobody knows about. What we as legislators are talking about is accountability. We're the advocates of the people."

"If the rules can't be explained adequately, they should not go into effect," said Rep. Kurt Kiser of the Florida Legislature's Joint Administrative Procedures Committee. "If we can't understand a rule, how's the public going to understand?"

The legislators' comments came on the eve of a House vote on a hotly disputed proposal to give Congress a veto over Federal Trade Commission rules but to permit the

¹ Facts and figures from William Simon's "A Time For Truth," pp. 89-92 and U.S. News & World Report, June 26, 1978.

President to veto the congressional veto. Congress, in turn, would have the right to override the President's veto. The House earlier had approved a tougher veto provision that did not allow for a presidential veto. (For an earlier report on the legislative veto, see NJ, 8-6-77, p. 1228.)

The congressional debate is likely to continue next year, meanwhile, the states are providing important laboratory evidence on the use of the legislative veto. The National Conference of State Legislatures concluded in a recent report, "Restoring the Balance," that 34 states have some form of legislative veto, most of them adopted in the past few years. The conference has campaigned aggressively for all legislatures to establish procedures for reviewing agency rules and recommends that a single joint committee be designated by each legislature to conduct the reviews.

According to the report, the states have a wide variety of procedures, but most seem to be relatively broad in scope. All but two of the 34 states give the reviewing committee authority to review all rules, usually within a specified time limit. Ten states permit the committee to suspend or delay a rule.

In 21 of the states, the review committee must be sustained by the legislature before the veto becomes effective. In the 13 other states, the committee has the final word.

The report acknowledges that state officials have launched a constitutional attack against the veto in many states. Just as the White House and the Justice Department have pressed for judicial review of the congressional veto, so have several governors asked the supreme courts of their states to review such issues as the separation of powers and the delegation of legislative authority to a committee. The results have been mixed, and the U.S. Supreme Court's refusal to consider several legislative veto cases has not helped to clarify the legal questions.

Rep. Elliott H. Levitas, D-Ga., and Sen. Harrison (Jack) Schmitt, R-N.M., junior Members who have become leading advocates of the legislative veto, contend that the experience on the state level will win over the congressional skeptics. Levitas, who said many of his colleagues think the idea is "like Bolshevism," added that the state experience "demonstrates the federal system works." Schmitt told the state legislators, "You are doing a lot of our homework."

If they are right, extension of the legislative veto will become a major component of the growing congressional emphasis on legislative oversight of federal agencies. Along with the "sunset" proposal for compulsory review of all agency programs on a regular basis and a renewed call for more rigorous committee review of how well executive agencies enforce the law, the legislative veto device has been cited by some Members of Congress bombarded by voters' complaints about taxes and government regulations as evidence that they are working to discipline a sometimes unresponsive or uncontrollable bureaucracy. Already, some Members are referring to the Congress that convenes next January as the "oversight Congress."

However, the state legislators raised cautionary flags about their experience. Rep. Stephen Cobb of the Tennessee legislature's House Government Operations Committee said the quality of his panel's work is "not yet at the level it can be" and conceded that there have been examples of "crude politics" in which affected interest groups have sought relief from agency rules.

Kiser cited as a worthwhile consequence in Florida the fact that the review committee has begun to "re-educate our legislators to clean up their act and be more specific with the statutes to get rid of the vagueness."

For lobbyists and frustrated bureaucrats who often receive little more explanation

about a provision in a new law than that "it speaks for itself," the legislative veto ultimately may prove most useful in encouraging Congress to clean up its own act—by being more precise in its statutory mandate and redirecting agencies that it believes have gone astray. The results may prove illuminating on all sides. ●

HEW TASK FORCE ANNOUNCES FINDINGS ON DES

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to praise HEW Secretary Joseph A. Califano, Jr., for his decisive administrative actions to trace and treat Americans adversely affected by the use of DES.

DES, diethylstilbestrol, is a synthetic estrogen that was once widely prescribed in the United States for the prevention of miscarriages. An estimated 4 to 6 million persons are believed to have been exposed to DES prescribed for this purpose. Those suffering ill effects are the women who took the drug while pregnant, and their daughters and sons, who during gestation were exposed to DES in utero. Widespread use of DES was common between 1945 and 1955, but in a number of cases, it was still being prescribed to prevent miscarriage as late as 1970.

When HEW Secretary Califano was alerted to the health hazards posed by DES by Dr. Sidney Wolfe of the Health Research Group here in Washington, D.C., Secretary Califano established an HEW Task Force in February 1978 to determine if DES caused cancer in women using it during pregnancy or in their offspring.

Secretary Califano announced the findings of the HEW Task Force last Wednesday. The task force concluded that while the overwhelming majority of those exposed in the past to DES prescribed during pregnancy will suffer no serious long-term health effects, some will have serious health problems.

DES turns out not to be a "wonder drug," and the history of its use in this country is a perfect example of why we must keep the efficacy requirement in our food and drug law. Before 1962, not all drugs had to be proven effective to be marketed. This was how it was possible for DES to be marketed in the 1940's and 1950's without any significant evidence that DES effectively prevented miscarriages. Indeed, nearly all the published studies boasting of DES ability to prevent miscarriages were conducted without scientific control groups. The women in these studies were not given placebo—a standard procedure in medical testing for efficacy—to see if the rate of miscarriage differed in the placebo group as contrasted to the women taking DES. When controlled studies were carried out in later years, almost all showed that DES was not effective in preventing miscarriages.

The real tragedy of the DES episode is that the vast majority of women who took DES were misinformed about its

possible benefits, and were not warned of its possible dangers. We now know that DES is a carcinogen. However, since it takes even a potent carcinogen often from 5 to 20 years after exposure to show the development of cancer in humans, the full scope of this tragedy is just beginning to be understood.

For the children of women who took DES during pregnancy, the effects are even more draconian. In 1971, researchers at Boston's Massachusetts General Hospital discovered a startling upsurge in the occurrence of an extremely rare kind of vaginal and cervical cancer among teenage girls. These teenagers had one thing in common in their medical histories: their mothers had all used DES during pregnancy to prevent miscarriage. More than 200 cases of this unusual form of cancer have now occurred in the United States in girls and women between the ages of 8 to 28. More than 10 percent of these victims have died of that cancer.

Risks are not confined to the female offspring of women who took DES during pregnancy. The HEW task force found an excessive number of abnormalities in the reproductive and urinary systems of many young men whose mothers used DES during pregnancy. Further study will be needed for definitive findings on the increased risk of testicular cancer and possible abnormal sperm forms in DES sons.

I close my remarks by having reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Secretary Califano's announcement of the steps he will take to inform physicians and those exposed to DES of the health risks associated with its use when prescribed to prevent miscarriage. It is my hope that this will be the beginning of a long-term effort to scientifically evaluate the health effects of synthetic hormones on our population.

STATEMENT BY JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, JR., SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

An HEW Task Force has just completed a new examination of the health effects of DES (diethylstilbestrol), a synthetic estrogen that was once widely prescribed for the prevention of miscarriages. An estimated 4 million to 6 million persons—the women who took the drug while pregnant and their daughters and sons—are believed to have been exposed to DES that was prescribed for this purpose, chiefly between 1945 and 1955 but, in a number of cases, as recently as 1970.

The Task Force—which was established at my request by Dr. Julius B. Richmond, the Surgeon General of the United States in February, 1978—has submitted a report indicating that, while the overwhelming majority of those exposed in the past to DES prescribed during pregnancy will suffer no serious or long-term health effects, some will have serious health problems.

As part of my responsibility to promote and protect the public health, I am today announcing steps to inform physicians and those exposed to DES, when it was used to prevent miscarriages, of the health risks associated with that use.

Based on what is currently known, DES mothers, their daughters and their sons, face different health problems.

For daughters of mothers who used DES to prevent miscarriages, the Task Force found that there was a clear link between exposure to DES before birth and an increased risk of vaginal or cervical cancer. Although previous studies have demonstrated that there is such

a link, the Task Force concluded that the risk is not as high as originally feared. It is currently estimated that no more than 1.4 DES daughters per 1,000 exposed to the drug will develop cancer (clear cell adenocarcinoma) of the vagina or cervix. The rate may be as low as 1.4 per 10,000. Based on the currently available data, there does not seem to be additional risk of other types of cancer.

For women who used DES to prevent miscarriages, the Task Force concluded that a relationship between DES exposure during pregnancy and the risk of breast or gynecologic cancer "is not established". However, the Task Force said that, based on the studies done so far, there is "sufficient cause for serious concern over the drug's carcinogenic potential."

For sons of mothers who used DES during pregnancy the Task Force found "an excess of abnormalities" in the genital, and possibly urinary tracts, but "did not find firm evidence of an association" with testicular cancer.

As for possible effects on fertility or the next generation, the Task Force concluded that "no evidence is available to suggest that children borne by DES daughters have birth defects or other abnormalities" and that there is "no definite information" suggesting any effect on the fertility of DES sons.

As a result of these findings, the Task Force concluded that full disclosure of information concerning DES use in a past pregnancy is essential to protect the health of the patient and her children. This information is necessary so that affected individuals can seek prompt medical examinations and, if appropriate, prompt treatment.

We are today taking two major steps to implement this recommendation.

First, we will begin a major program to alert physicians and other health professionals to the findings and recommendations of the DES Task Force.

The first step will be to send a Surgeon General's advisory to the 400,000 physicians in the United States. This advisory will include statements urging physicians to notify women for whom they prescribed DES of their exposure and the need for follow-up medical care for these women and for their offspring.

The Task Force suggests that doctors should check their records carefully—even if it requires searching through medical records which date back 20 years or more—in order to identify exposed women and notify them of the need for follow-up medical care for themselves or their offspring.

The advisory urges physicians to provide this service without charge.

This advisory will also be published in medical journals. And we will take whatever additional steps may be necessary to inform medical professionals.

Second, we will develop a public awareness program targeted at exposed individuals. This program will emphasize the importance of early detection in improving the possibility of successful treatment of cancer and other abnormalities that may result from DES exposure.

We will, within 30 days, develop a detailed public information campaign aimed at reaching exposed individuals who may not be informed by their doctors either because the doctors are no longer in practice or because medical records have been destroyed or because of other reasons.

In broad outline, both physicians and exposed individuals will be told the following: Daughters should begin periodic screening examinations at age 14 or at the onset of menses, whichever occurs earlier.

Mothers should advise their physicians that they were exposed and should follow a system of regular examinations.

Sons will be urged to see a physician for an examination to determine if they have genital abnormalities associated with DES exposure.

It is prudent for all DES-exposed women—mothers or daughters—to avoid any further use of DES or other estrogens because the carcinogenic effects may be cumulative.

In addition to undertaking the information efforts aimed at both health professionals and the public, I am asking the Surgeon General to develop a detailed research plan for further scientific studies that will be needed, both in the near and long-term, to further explore the precise dimensions of the risk presented by DES use—both in the past and in the present, both from use to prevent miscarriages and from other uses (mostly related to health problems involving the female reproductive system).

Although there is still much scientific work to be done, we know enough about possible DES health problems to warrant the actions I am announcing today. As further information is developed, we will take additional, appropriate measures.

These actions are a prudent yet expeditious response to a sensitive public health issue.●

PUBLIC CONCERNS OF IMMUNIZATION

HON. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to announce a forthcoming symposium, Public Concerns of Immunization, to be held at the Department of Commerce Auditorium in Washington, D.C. on October 25 and 26, 1978. The conference will be sponsored by the International Center for Interdisciplinary Studies of Immunology at Georgetown University. I am pleased to state this center is one of four which has been recently funded under the new Centers for Interdisciplinary Research in Immunologic Diseases (CIRIDS) programs of the National Institute of Infectious Diseases, a program which I had the honor of sponsoring in the House last year.

The symposium will fulfill one of the primary objectives of the interdisciplinary concept by enhancing public awareness and will help clarify and lead to a better understanding of some of the current issues concerned with immunization. This is particularly timely in light of the administration's current immunization initiative for the country. The proceedings of the symposium will be published in the journal *Pediatric Research*.

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to announce this symposium today, on this, the birthday of my cochairman of the event, Miss Helen Hayes, the first lady of the American stage. I would ask the Congress to join me in wishing her a most joyous and blessed birthday.●

FULL EMPLOYMENT AS A NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, I want to direct your attention and the attention of my colleagues to an editorial response to the Washington Post which I

have cosigned with Senator MURIEL HUMPHREY and other supporters of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act. This legislation has been historically maligned by gross misinterpretations of the bills' true substance and purpose. To this end, I wish to share with my colleagues a clarification of these issues as they are articulated in the editorial response:

EDITORIAL RESPONSE

DEAR SIR: We are writing this letter as concerned Members of the Congress who want to clarify the true issues facing enactment of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Bill. We were very disappointed in your editorial of October 4th because you took a very simplistic and erroneous interpretation of Humphrey-Hawkins and failed to realize the many larger implications of the bill. In some instances, you completely ignored or misrepresented the controlling facts in the performance of the American economy over many years.

The Humphrey-Hawkins bill is like an iceberg with a large visible mass—the issue of unemployment—and an even larger partially submerged mass—the issue of how to improve the Federal Government's economic policy decision-making.

We cannot even begin to solve the problems of intolerably high inflation, unemployment, and other idle resources until we provide the mechanisms for the President and the Congress, acting together, to define root causes, establish acceptable goals to be reached, and agree on the means of achieving them. Until we do this, national economic decisions will continue to be haphazard, uncoordinated, and wasteful.

Humphrey-Hawkins is as much an "anti-inflation" bill as it is an "anti-unemployment" bill. Inflation has not been effectively dealt with by the current or any recent Administration. We do not now have a sufficiently complete and meaningful action plan nor alternative possibilities for dealing with inflation on an ongoing and coordinated basis. It is time that we exhibit the courage to say what the true causes of inflation are, develop workable cures, and put them vigorously into effect. Humphrey-Hawkins requires this approach in a comprehensive policy-setting framework.

Since World War II, the general trend has been for inflation to rise during times of stagnant or low economic growth accompanied by high levels of unemployment and underutilized plant capacity, and to fall under conditions of fuller resource use. The trends from the 1973-74 recession are, in general, strong evidence of this. Yet, the Post editorial concludes that to reduce unemployment from 5.9 percent in August 1978 to 4 percent by mid-1983 would be "wildly inflationary". This is tantamount to discarding forever the goal of even moderately low unemployment, which is as economically shallow as it is morally unjust.

The editorial, in effect, imports that unemployment should never be reduced below 5.5 percent (although in 1953 it was 3.0 percent and in 1966 it was 3.8 percent with very stable prices) on the ground that this would generate disastrous wage-induced inflation. Actual developments in the past refute this fear. Every successful effort to achieve stable prices has treated the reduction of inflation and the reduction of unemployment as inseparable goals—not "traded-off" one for the other.

Furthermore, we are trying to reduce unemployment because it is socially debilitating. Unemployment destroys families, promotes crime, and erodes individual self-respect. In addition, continuing to let unemployment exist at high rates is financially and economically absurd. Each one percentage point drop in unemployment (almost one million people) is equivalent to a \$25 billion

saving to our country, through reduction of government payments for unemployment insurance, food stamps, welfare, and other programs and through the addition of new income taxes being paid into the Federal treasury by employed people and by expanded businesses. In economic terms, idle labor means the nonproduction of goods and services. Every day an able man, woman, or young person does not work, the potential wealth they can create is lost forever.

The editorial states that Humphrey-Hawkins is mainly the concern of black leadership and imports that it would benefit primarily the black Community. This statement is both biased and inaccurate. The absolute amount of unemployment among whites is many times higher than among blacks, and more than 225 million people are seriously hurt by the deficient economic performance of which high unemployment is but one index.

As to who is concerned with and supports Humphrey-Hawkins, more than 82 national organizations—white and non-white, labor, religious, minority, and many others including some business leaders—have been working continuously and openly for enactment of the bill for 4 years.

Objection is made to the goal of a zero rate of inflation as "absurd". But only one Congressional Committee of the three reporting the bill favorably, and that one by a vote of 8-7, has favored the zero rate. We deem it absurd to exhort a bill because one version of it has an unworkable amendment which should and can be removed.

Very truly yours,

Senator MURIEL HUMPHREY,

(D-Minn.)

Congressman AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,

(D-Calif.)

The following Members of Congress have stated their agreement with this letter:

John Conyers, D-Mich.

Paul McCloskey, Jr., R-Calif.

Richard L. Ottinger, D-N.Y.

Paul Simon, D-Ill.

Ted Weiss, D-N.Y. ●

WILLIAM LEARY AND JOSEPH SESTO, JR., "MEN OF THE HOUR"—VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, great honor will be awarded to William Leary and Joseph Sesto by Vandenberg Air Force Base military personnel on Saturday, October 21, 1978, at the "Men of the Hour" banquet. Four hundred friends from the military and civilian communities of Lompoc and Santa Maria, Calif., will be in attendance. This auspicious occasion is appreciation to them for their inspiring leadership over the past years. Each man has established his individual record of service which greatly contributed to the present success of a productive relationship between the military base and civilian communities.

Bill Leary, a Lompoc resident and special assistant to the manager of the Martin Marietta Corp., located on Vandenberg Air Force Base, was a former naval officer. He has served as chairman of the military Affairs Committee of the Lompoc Chamber of Commerce for 10 years and is cochairman of the quarterly awards ceremony selecting the out-

standing airman on the base. He completes his second year as president of the Robert H. Goddard Chapter of the Air Force Association which is now recognized as one of the strongest and most active chapters in the country. Bill is known for his loyal support of the United Services Overseas. In addition, Bill is a representative of the Vandenberg Big Brother program which captured the coveted Bruce K. Holloway Award in 1976. Also, included among his varied activities is serving as emcee of the Big V Golf Tournament held at Vandenberg AFB. Bill has served for the past 10 years on the ISTRAD Commanders Advisory Board.

Joe Sesto, president of the Sesto & Co. insurance firm, is equally well identified with Air Force activities over a long period of years. He has been presented numerous awards from the Air Force which includes recognition for outstanding contributions to the USAF. In 1975, he received the Air Force Association Citation from the president of the Robert H. Goddard Chapter of the AFA for "the individual in the community who most supported the goals of the association and the USAF." Joe is completing his 17th year as president of the Santa Maria Chamber of Commerce Military Affairs Committee. He was selected to participate in the 24th Annual National Security Forum held at Maxwell AFB, Ala., and was nominated by Secretary of the Air Force John Stetson, to the Department of Defense Joint Civilian Orientation Course held in 1978. Joe has served on the ISTRAD Advisory Council since 1962.

Each man, in addition to his military activities, has gained recognition for his notable community endeavors and achievements. Quite appropriately, Joe Sesto and Bill Leary have indeed earned this great honor bestowed upon them on this special occasion. Their tireless dedication to the U.S. Air Force over the past years is justly recognized. ●

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF
GENERAL ELECTRIC

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take my colleagues on a journey in time. Let us close our eyes and imagine the year is 1879. The scene is a room with a young man seated in front of a table, staring bleary-eyed after some 40 hours, at a brightly glowing loop of carbonized thread. This young genius, Thomas Alva Edison, is looking at the invention that will shortly launch one of the greatest experiments in free enterprise that the world will ever know. The electric light not only led the world out of darkness, it was the beacon which guided the General Electric Co. down the road to success.

Let us open our eyes and come back to the present and look at this company today. One hundred years later, almost half a million men and women around

the world have contributed a wealth of products for the betterment of mankind. Every facet of our lives has a General Electric product in it. General Electric products have defended our country, bolstered our economy, increased the productivity of our factories, made our school and hospitals more effective, our homes more convenient, and our communities more efficient. General Electric products have enhanced our lives for a hundred years.

As GE prospered in the marketplace, we prospered as a people. Their social awareness, in conjunction with their financial success, resulted in a sense of responsibility in this company rarely seen today. Over the years this social awareness has resulted in GE's continued efforts to improve our standard of living, and to make America a better place for everyone to live and work. General Electric has utilized its resources to tackle tough environmental and energy problems and to make our domestic lives easier and more pleasant.

General Electric is but one of the finest examples of what can be accomplished within our free enterprise system. As GE celebrates its 100th birthday I would like to reflect for a moment on the benefits of the free enterprise system. General Electric's phenomenal success is proof that a company, when allowed to compete in the marketplace without the encumbrances of Federal regulation, can provide the jobs and the resources to make our economy prosper. Despite the many roadblocks the Federal Government has provided to try and impede the growth of GE and other private corporations, General Electric has risen above and I wish them a happy birthday, and more, another hundred years of even greater success. ●

INCREASED AIR TRAVEL FROM
LOWERING AIR FARES: AN-
OTHER CASE SUPPORTING THE
VALIDITY OF THE LAFFER CURVE
AND ENACTMENT OF KEMP-ROTH

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, John D. Lofton, Jr., the nationally syndicated columnist, has brought to the attention of the country a specific and current economic phenomenon which buttresses the case for enactment of the Kemp-Roth bill. I wish to bring it to the attention of my colleagues.

Kemp-Roth, the Tax Rates Reduction Act, would bring about a 30-percent across-the-board reduction in individual income tax rates over the next 3 years. The reason that should be done is to restore greater shares of the reward received by workers, savers and investors for their incentive, a greater share because the Government's share—taxes—would be reduced. The reason that must be done is to restore the economy through increased production and lessened inflation.

During the House debate on the Kemp-

Roth legislation, it was argued by its opponents that there was no reason to believe that lowering the tax rates would result in greater economic activity. Even though it makes commonsense to every taxpayer that by taxing something less, there will be more of it, it didn't make sense to a majority in the House. Thus, it was denied that lower costs—and taxes are a cost—would mean greater demand, which when all the costs and all the demands taken as a whole would mean greater economic activity. This is the point addressed by Mr. Lofton.

During the consideration of the first round on airlines fare deregulation, it was argued that there was no reason to believe that fare deregulation would mean lower prices. It was argued that there was no reason to believe that even if lower prices did result, that it would mean increased ridership, increased revenues, increased profits, thus more jobs in the building, servicing and flying of planes, the operation of airports, and the travel and tourist industry in general.

But removing the cost of regulation, in direct and indirect terms, has resulted in a boom in the airlines industry. Fares are down—and are going even further down. Ridership is up and points toward ever increasing volumes. Planes taken out of service are being returned. New orders are being placed.

There are two things to look at in this Lofton column. The first is how many in Congress and most in the industry said what has happened would not happen. The second is the effect what has happened has had on the economics of the industry. Profits are up, yet fares are down, to the mutual advantage of business and consumer.

This excellent, perspective column follows:

KEMP-ROTH DOOM-MONGERING AND A SENSE OF DEJA VU
(By John Lofton)

WASHINGTON.—There is a strong sense of déjà vu concerning the apocalyptic criticism of the Kemp-Roth proposal which urges a cut in Federal taxes of 33 percent over three years.

Denouncing the idea that a tax slash of this size would so stimulate the economy that revenues would come pouring in, the Baltimore Sun labels such a notion a "pie-in-the-sky panacea" and "a fraud" for which there is no "proof." Business Week magazine, ordinarily a beacon of reasonableness, has gone ape, editorializing that Kemp-Roth would add \$100 billion to the deficit and this would "touch off an inflationary explosion that would wreck the country and impoverish everyone on a fixed income."

But, we've heard this kind of doom-mongering before. And we've heard it very recently. Remember what the opponents of airline de-regulation were saying in 1975 and 1976? Remember what was predicted if there was increased competition among the airlines and air fares were drastically reduced?

"There would be chaos," Harding Lawrence, the president of Braniff told a House Aviation Subcommittee confidently. Albert Casey, president of American Airlines, foresaw "grave and possibly irreparable damage" to the airlines as a result of de-regulation. Charles Tillinghast, chairman of Trans World Airlines, blasted the arguments of those favoring de-reg as built on "story book" assumptions. He said that the promise of better air service at lower fares was an "illusion" encouraged by "politicians playing the old game of currying favor by . . . promising the im-

possible" and by "academic economists who pilot theoretical models."

The former head of the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) Robert Timm, feared that airline de-reg would take a carefully built air transport system "down the drain;" Capt. John O'Donnell, head of the Airline Pilots Association, said that it would cause service to "deteriorate" and fares to "increase;" Francis O'Connell, legislative director of the Transport Workers Union, worried about de-reg meaning "jobs will be lost" in the airline industry; and an Eastern Airline pilot, in a letter-to-the-editor to the New York Times, declared that de-reg would cause much public suffering and, like Humpty Dumpty, once the airline system was "taken apart" it could not be put back together again.

Well, during the past 15 months, under the reign of CAB Chairman Alfred Kahn, the airline industry has experienced what might be called de facto de-regulation, the outcome of which has been increased competition and greatly reduced air fares. Now, if the economic reasoning of the Kemp-Roth critics were correct, these reduced fares should have had no positive economic feedback effects. What should have happened is that the number of passengers taking planes should now be the same as when fares were higher with the result being massive revenue losses to the airlines, right? Not exactly.

In a talk last week in London, before the Financial Times Conference on International Transport, CAB Chairman Kahn told how passenger traffic on certified carriers is presently running about 20 percent above the already record levels of 1977, with well over 40 percent of these people traveling at discount rates. From 1968 to 1975, he pointed out, the major airlines earned a miserable 4.9 percent profit on invested capital, whereas the ratio for the year ending this June 30, was 12.3 percent and earnings on equity after taxes was 18 percent. As a result of this increased activity, the airlines are hiring more ticket clerks, putting in more phone lines, and cautiously adding to their fleets.

Kahn calls all this "a story of success beyond anyone's most wildly optimistic expectation," observing that the services being offered by the airlines, and particularly the prices they are charging, have been "immeasurably improved," millions of passengers have benefited, and carriers have prospered.

A national survey of 5,000 families, conducted for the Conference Board, shows that in the next 6 months 13 percent plan to travel by air, the highest figure in the 10-year history of the Board's survey. Barbara Clark, an analyst in the CAB's Bureau of Pricing and Domestic Aviation, says: "When we started approving all these low fares, the carriers said, 'O.K. we'll put them in and then we'll go bankrupt. We'll show you.' They showed us, all right. They showed us they can make a lot of money with more competition."

Richard Ferris, president of United Airlines, put it a little more colorfully. He says: "If someone had told us in June of 1977 that we would have a travel growth of 25 percent this year, we would have put a straitjacket on him and locked him away. The growth has been explosive and no one saw it coming." United earned \$105 million on its airline operations the first half of this year compared to a \$6.8 million loss in 1977. At the end of June, for the first time in its history, United flew over one million passengers more than one billion passenger miles in a week.

Ferris is not the only one flabbergasted by the current boom in air travel. Frank Borman, the former astronaut who heads Eastern Airlines, admits: "It has been above our wildest expectation. We have become mass transit, and this may be as revolutionary as the introduction of the jet engine itself."

The Kemp-Roth tax cut bill would be a

jet engine for our economy. The sooner the Congress fires it up, the better. ●

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO PAT- ERSON LODGE NO. 60, BENEVO- LENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS, UPON THE CELEBRA- TION OF ITS 90TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, October 14, the people of my congressional district and State of New Jersey will join with the distinguished members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at a gala celebration commemorating the 90th anniversary of the founding of our most prestigious Elks Lodge No. 60 in Paterson, N.J.

Mr. Speaker, at the outset let me commend to you the diligence, foresight, and hard work that has been extended by the esteemed officers and members of Paterson Elks 60 who throughout these past nine decades have extended the highest standards of excellence—always giving willingly and unselfishly of their time in helping to bring happiness and contentment to others through their benevolence and understanding, promulgating a spirit of brotherhood and goodwill throughout our community, State, and Nation. The current roster of these exemplary community leaders and highly reputable citizens which comprise the executive committee of Paterson Elks 60 is, as follows:

PATERSON ELKS 60

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1978-79

The Honorable:

William J. Shoemaker, Exalted Ruler.

Nicolas D'Ascheberg, Esteemed Leading Knight.

George Dunn, Esteemed Loyal Knight.

Lawrence Fisher, Esteemed Lecturing Knight.

Anthony Gustus, Secretary.

Joseph J. Wallace, Treasurer.

Robert Ramo'lnio, Esquire.

John Golon, Chaplain.

Frank Strassner, Inner Guard.

Joseph Le Soada, Tiler.

Edward Fedush, Organist.

Howard McNeil, Trustee.

Michael P. Strassner, Trustee.

Albert Capone, Trustee.

Edward Ries, Trustee.

Thomas J. Ryan, Trustee.

William J. Rosenberg, Justice of the Forum.

Robert Verhasselt, Chairman, Paterson Elks 60—90th Anniversary Committee.

Mr. Speaker, BPOE Paterson Lodge No. 60 was founded in 1888 with a charter membership of 33 but it is important to note that its early beginnings emanated in 1887 through the organizational efforts of three outstanding citizens, Hon. Harry Stone, his good friend, Hon. David Boyle, and Hon. James McCormick of baseball fame, who conceived the idea, consulted with New York Elks' Lodge No. 1 and Newark Elks' Lodge No. 21, and duly instituted Paterson Elks Lodge No. 60 on Sunday, January 30, 1887.

For the first half century the Elks clubhouse stood in a stately building on Ellison Street, off Colt Street, in downtown Paterson. It was moved in 1958 to McLean Boulevard at East 34th Street,

Paterson, where it is presently headquartered.

Today, BPOE Paterson Elks 60 is comprised of a membership of 700 and is lauded as one of, if not, the oldest fraternal organization in the oldest industrial city of America, the city of Paterson. Their charitable and benevolent activities span the needs and concerns of all of our people—young and adults alike—and we are especially proud of their generous contributions to God's special children who are physically handicapped and their national foundation benefits to local area students. They truly have brought an added quality of life and way of life to the people of the city of Paterson.

Mr. Speaker, with the deepest respect and admiration, I know you will want to join with me in extending our warmest greetings and felicitations to the members of BPOE Paterson Lodge 60 for their many achievements and outstanding good works on behalf of our people. They have labored in the vineyard with other community leaders and our veterans in many, many social, civic, and charitable endeavors which have truly enriched our community, State, and Nation. We do indeed salute the officers and members of Paterson Lodge No. 60 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks upon the celebration of their 90th anniversary observance. ●

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE CITY

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, last year I introduced legislation to establish a Federal program of grants to urban universities to encourage a cooperative effort with the city in combating problems of the urban area in which they are located. The Urban Grant University Act, sponsored by 59 Members, has been the subject of several hearings in this Congress.

The hearing process has established that there is a natural partnership between urban universities and the cities and that there is an appropriate Federal role in encouraging and expanding a cooperative attack on urban problems.

I was pleased, Mr. Speaker, to have brought to my attention a commencement address given by the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development entitled "The University and the City." Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris discusses the mutual obligations and goals of universities and the cities and endorses the concept of the legislation which I hope to see enacted in the next Congress.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the text of her address be printed in the RECORD at this point with the hope that my colleagues will consider her thoughts.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE CITY
(By Patricia Roberts Harris)

President Meyerson, Provost Stellar, Chairman Regan, Trustees, distinguished guests, degree recipients, and friends.

I am honored to be the speaker at the two hundred and twenty second Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1888, the University's Provost, William Pepper, delivered an address on higher education and women. He concluded:

It does not concern us of this generation that at some distant day the franchise may be extended to women. This question cannot now be regarded as a practical one . . . Nor does it concern us that at some distant day, when this continent is densely peopled, the struggle for existence may be all the more keen and severe because our women have been trained, as far as may prove possible, to be the intellectual peers of men.

But six years later, in 1894, Sara Yorke Stevenson became the first woman to receive an honorary degree at Penn. I am happy to follow in that tradition today.

The first educational institution to be called a "university" is a fitting place for the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and a former educator to share thoughts about the university and the city.

At the turn of the eighteenth century, the Bishop of Cloyne set down his standards for selecting a site on which to nourish a university in the American colonies:

It should be in good air, in a place where provisions are cheap and plenty; where there is no great trade, which might tempt the Readers and Fellows of the College to become merchants, to the neglect of their proper business; where there are neither riches nor luxury to divert or lessen their application, or to make them uneasy and dissatisfied with a homely frugal subsistence; lastly, where the inhabitants, if such a place may be found, are noted for innocence and simplicity of manners.

The Bishop of Cloyne concluded that Bermuda was the ideal location.

Pre-Revolutionary Philadelphia hardly could qualify.

There already was a wealthy and proper class of life. Digby Baltzell's Philadelphia Gentleman was not simple and not innocent.

By contrast, the city also held great poverty. Edward Potts Cheney tells us that:

The overseers of the poor were always busy. We hear of widespread suffering and of special collections being made when there was an unusually hard winter. There was much disorder . . . Crimes and misdemeanors were numerous and punishments were harsh.

Slaves were sent to the Court House at Second and Market Streets by their owners to be whipped for their misdemeanors.

Yet into such a community Benjamin Franklin brought his belief in higher education, energetic action, practical wisdom and generous humanity.

It was a good choice. Such a community remains characteristic of the city today. A distillation of all that is rich and all that is mean in the spirit of American society.

Over its history, the University of Benjamin Franklin has helped in the human and economic development of the city.

The first graduate department of city and regional planning was established at Pennsylvania in 1951—as the political reform and physical renaissance of Philadelphia began to flower. The staff of the department worked closely with the newly formed Philadelphia City Planning Commission.

To assist in reversing the tide of neighborhood decline, the West Philadelphia Corporation was established in 1959. As University City was created, the Corporation worked hand-in-hand with city authorities, community groups, business, and industry to revitalize the community—its housing, education, health and recreation.

The Wharton School's Human Resources Center has developed individual and community potential over the last fourteen years. It has done major work on neighbor-

hood abandonment and the effectiveness of the City Urban Homesteading Act in promoting residential stability.

Beginning in the early 1970's, the University-sponsored Community Leadership Seminar has improved the skills and increased the knowledge of leaders in indigenous Philadelphia communities.

Community leaders and organizations now are operating a number of projects which began under the aegis of Penn. The West Philadelphia Community Mental Health Consortium and the West Philadelphia Free School are good examples.

The University is the largest private employer in Philadelphia—providing almost 17,000 jobs, more than half held by non-academic personnel.

Over recent years, President Meyerson reinforced the already established strengths of urban and regional studies; economic, social and political science; policy studies; and related inquiries which bear on the city.

The University's example has been followed. In the early 1960's, there were only about two dozen urban research centers in places of higher education across the nation. Today, there are two hundred.

But far more can be done. The great urban universities of this nation have not approached their potential for enriching and learning from the cities which host them.

During the nineteen forties and fifties, it was typically the urban university which made its resources available to fulfill our nation's commitment to help rebuild the cities of underdeveloped countries. Now it is only appropriate for our urban universities to broaden their commitment to people and cities in distress here at home.

The Carter Administration, as you know, has presented to Congress a national urban policy. The time is right to challenge the urban universities to take stock—to expand and refine their commitment to the city.

I challenge the Urban universities of America to direct more work and study toward their immediate communities.

Urban universities particularly must take in more of the poor and minorities as students. Despite the gnashing of teeth and breast beating, despite the denial of admission to competent persons who happen to be poor, we have found that 70th and 75th percentile performers can compete and benefit from a college education, even at Penn.

This in no way diminishes the special welcome to those 99th percentile performers who are every teacher's dream.

The urban university must work more closely with City Hall. I assure you that City Hall is one of the best laboratories for learning the reality of human interaction that can be found. Mr. Dooley knew more about the political process than did ever a V. O. Key.

There is today an appalling lack of socially relevant research and writing. It seems as though most academic commentators have become naysayers and ante-poor. It seems as though they have become more strident in condemning government action than the most radical activist anarchist.

Scholars have devoted too little attention to the roots of problems within their immediate environment.

It often is easier to obtain university support for exotic studies far removed in time, space, and social distance than to gain the means for serious work among people within walking distance of urban teaching centers.

A sense of reality about the inner city must be maintained—without studying it to death by sending in cohorts of youthful colonists armored in noblesse oblige. And without displacing the poor when the university expands.

Urban universities must serve the community as they learn from the community. More student lawyers should be securing experience as helpers in legal aid for consumer groups, the poor and other underrepresented people—of whom President Carter recently

spoke. Student architects need to work as interns to create space more defensible against crime in public housing.

There are still day-care centers that need starting and staffing, illiterates who need to be taught, addicts who can benefit from encounter therapy, and neglected children who need a friendly voice and hand.

The city is itself a university without walls. Indeed, the Latin root, *universitas* meant, "all together, the whole . . ." That is the city—people together, the whole of creative human interaction.

But even as the university goes to the city for learning and service, more of the community must be let into the university. It is reassuring to know that Penn is moving in the right direction by providing the community access to university facilities and by opening non-credit programs.

The formal admission of members of disadvantaged minorities must continue to advance, large numbers of blacks, hispanics and native Americans have not received educational opportunities commensurate with their ability and citizenship status.

Whether this is the fault of racial discrimination or inadequate educational services and financing is, or should be, a moot issue for the purpose of setting national goals. Today, four years at even this University cost less than four years in prison.

Our future as a nation may very well rest upon our ability to educate and advance large numbers of underprivileged youngsters. To fail to do so will be to perpetuate permanent underclasses whose members have no stake in the preservation of a democratic society that has failed them.

The universities can provide the intellectual background for the political dialogues of the disadvantaged. By so doing, the universities can develop creative leadership for the achievement of change in a democratic system.

American universities must work just as closely with local elected leadership. Many federal programs now are decentralized. This largely is the case for community development, manpower training and law enforcement. The opportunities for funding to universities from local and state government are great.

The HUD sponsored Urban Observatory Program was an innovative model of such cooperation. It was designed to establish a practical working relationship between the university, with all of its training, technical assistance, and research resources, and the city, with all of its problems and needs for analysis.

The program helped overcome the tendency of academicians to pursue their interests without regard to the needs of the real world. And it corrected the tendency of city officials to concern themselves with the practical problems of the day without regard to the larger urban crisis.

It now is up to the cities and universities to carry on such demonstrated successes.

Policy-making demands knowledge. Knowledge is arrived at through research. The universities are our primary research laboratories.

But many researchers are not asking the right questions. Their analytical skills simply are not being applied to the urban questions that matter most.

One welcome exception has been evaluation research. Government programs need to be scientifically assessed, not just bureaucratically monitored. The respectability of evaluation research has developed in the academic community as its sensitivity to urban programs has grown.

Last month, the Department of Housing and Urban Development was pleased to grant \$4 million to the University for an evaluation of the multi-billion dollar Community Development Block Grant program. The impact of the program on the nation's low- and moderate-income families will be assessed.

Despite these activities of the academy, the fact remains that some urban researchers and writers have in recent years replaced old myths with new ones.

The urban neglect of the early 1970's was underwritten intellectually by such urban researchers. They told us that not much could be done with an unheavenly city populated by a minority underclass obsessed with immediate gratification. We were to idle benignly until demographic currents played themselves out. That is academic jargon for forgetting the poor until they disappear.

Of course, the government cannot solve all problems, set all goals, or define vision. But let us also remember that there are many ills that can be only remedied by Federal government action.

Certainly, without the Federal government, most blacks would still be slaves, would still ride in the back of the bus, and take their meals behind the curtain, if at all.

Whatever problems with Federal Social Security, without it, "over the hill to the poor house" would be more than an aphorism.

We do not need urban myth makers to look down antiseptically from the library stacks. We need trained and sensitive observers to build information inductively from the mean streets.

I do not deify the notion of detached scholarship in isolation from the hurly-burly of reality.

But there is no conflict between the use of objective and quantitative methods, on the one hand, and the identification of appropriate social goals, on the other.

Thirty years ago, Gunnar Myrdal framed his classic study of race in the United States with a sense of national purpose. His responsibility to humanity is no less acceptable today.

Mannheim's admonition that scholars recognize the values and biases which frame any inquiry still must be heeded. Nonetheless, a search for social facts without a sense of social principle is both mindless and sterile.

Academe has had the historic role of developing both fact and ideal. From the Greek philosophers to Kierkegaard and Chardin, fact and ideal have been embraced in assessing man's behavior and society's goals.

Hubert Horatio Humphrey, the commencement speaker of 1977, would not have it any other way, "Before the fact is the dream." This he wrote in his autobiography.

But even as a dreamer, Hubert Humphrey would have warned against seeking utopias now—rather than approximations of utopias that fit the inevitable compromises of political life.

He would ask us to get things done, even if they were not all the things we wished done.

Similarly, the urban university has an obligation to sensitize not only its research but also its teaching to the demands of real-world problems and the needs of decision makers who seek to solve them.

Benjamin Franklin would have agreed. His utilitarianism and the influence of the Scottish enlightenment created a tradition of the applied at Penn. Yet, over the years, there has been a creative interplay at the university between the practical and the theoretical. This process needs to be learned at many other major institutions.

It is not surprising, therefore, that most graduate students in this country are taught to write in a style suitable for academic journals. The dictates of academia traditionally have given more value to scientific writings than to popularly oriented works, even though the content of the latter may have significant social import.

A well-written Sunday New York Times piece can still retain scientific integrity and will also influence many more decision makers than an article in a specialized academic journal.

Unfortunately, few students are taught to write for top decision makers as part of gov-

ernment service. Decisions affecting thousands of human beings cannot and should not be on the basis of a clever and enigmatic journal essay.

A tough, pragmatic, insightful action document is required that facilitates making hard choices in a world of incomplete information and unremitting pressure. Options must be presented for and against contemplated action. There must be an understanding of the substantive issues, but also a deep sensitivity to budget constraints, administrative and congressional politics, communication, and timing. All must be woven into the fabric of analysis so that rational and wise decisions can be made.

Schools of law and business schools have prepared students for such analyses, and the graduate departments in other fields can profit by their example.

I would also urge more exposure to real world policy makers. Students must learn first hand about the difficulties of implementing noble ideas in the political marketplace. Their preparation must be psychological, as well as intellectual.

To accomplish all of this, there needs to be a better method for organizing the myriad talents on a university campus and directing them at the urban crisis.

In contrast to many other urban institutions the university is anchored in the community. It has a vested interest in the life of the city. A university cannot sell its assets and move its operations elsewhere. A symbiotic relationship exists between a city and its urban universities. If the city falls, the universities within it will surely suffer the same fate.

To insure survival, the response of the urban university cannot be superficial, dominated by public relations type programs.

It is the role of historically strong urban universities, like Pennsylvania, to lead the way in response to my challenges today. I ask for a fresh look at the academic response to the urban scene—discrimination, unemployment, inadequate housing, crime, and all the other problems we know so well.

A group of distinguished universities, including Penn, already has been formed to deal with such issues—and the role of the university in the President's national urban policy. This is an encouraging development that has my full support.

The institutional self-renewal I hope for can help promote the self-actualization of the students and graduates of the universities. I look forward to a creative blend of the professionalism of the seventies and the social consciousness of the sixties.

The universities of this nation can help reverse the decline of deteriorating cities, and provide the theoretical anchor for a new era of vitality in our urban areas.

The world of ideas, the world of the university, has always been the basis for action.

Action requires boldness. Boldness commonly is perceived as a quality of politicians—but it really lies in the domain of the intellect.

The intellectuals of the university always have known that boldness has genius, power and magic in it.

Let us recapture such intellectual boldness and transform the cities of this nation with it. ●

JOSEPH G. HURLEY

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, November 9, 1978, the North Hollywood Chamber of Commerce will hold its 64th annual installation of officers dinner dance. Joseph G. Hurley is

completing his second term as president and will be the honored guest of the chamber on this occasion. His contributions to his community are many. He has served as president and organizer of Operation Getaway, a nonprofit corporation which launched the North Hollywood redevelopment project, served for several years as a chamber officer and director, and was chairman of the chamber's planning and redevelopment committee. Mr. Hurley conducted shopper surveys of over 100 retail and food service establishments, produced the largest factbook and buyer's guide to date, expanded the North Hollywood map to include a tourist guide, and developed the Golden Jubilee of North Hollywood Park with arts, crafts, a trade fair and entertainment, which is now an annual event. He originated the dedication of one chamber breakfast annually to the fireman and the policeman of the year.

A trial lawyer for over 25 years, Mr. Hurley is a member of the subcommittee on International Trade Development of the Los Angeles City Economic Advisory Council, Pacific Rim Task Force, opening export markets for his community's businesses. He is a member of the executive committee of the citizens unit for participation in housing and community development, city of Los Angeles, bringing initial funds to North Hollywood to get the community redevelopment project underway. Mr. Hurley was president, during 1978-79 of Fernando Award, Inc., a prestigious civic award presented within the San Fernando Valley. He has served as regional chairman, professional division of the United Way. In 1977, he was special gifts chairman of the Lankershim District Boy Scouts of America. Mr. Hurley has also actively participated in his legal associations as a member of the Board of Governors of the California State Bar, trustee of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, president of the Burbank Bar Association and San Fernando Valley Bar Association trustee and a diplomate of the American Board of Trial Advocates. In addition, he serves as a director of the San Fernando Valley Business and Professional Association, vice-chairman of the St. Joseph Medical Center Advisory Board Community and Government Affairs Committee, an advisory board member of Providence High School, president of the Ralph M. Parsons Charitable Foundation, legal counsel to the North Hollywood Police Activities League Supporters (PALS), and a member of the East Valley Police Community Council.

I ask the Members to join with the North Hollywood Chamber of Commerce in honoring Joseph G. Hurley. ●

CHILDREN IN NEED

HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, later this week my distinguished colleagues will
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have an opportunity to vote for the Child Health Assurance Act, H.R. 13611. This measure is designed to improve health care—particularly preventive health care—for our Nation's low-income children and pregnant women. I strongly support this proposal and I urge the House to give it very careful consideration. In that regard, I would like to insert in the RECORD an article from the Saturday October 7 Washington Post which urges passage of this legislation.

CHILDREN IN NEED

Study after study has documented the fact that millions of poor children in America receive inadequate health care or, in too many cases, no health care at all. Studies also have shown that the lack of early health care reduces the chance that those children will do well in school and go on to become productive members of society. That was what prompted the creation a decade ago of the federal Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment Program. Its purpose was to provide, through state health agencies, checkups and care to 13 million children eligible under the Medicaid program.

From the beginning, however, the program worked poorly. According to government officials, nationally fewer than a quarter of the eligible children are checked for childhood diseases and for other health problems. In Maryland, Virginia and the District, the number of children examined varies from 9 to 20 percent of those eligible. Yet the program's limited achievements, it seems to us, only underscore the compelling need to improve and broaden the effort.

Congress can do that quickly by passing a child health assessment bill before it recesses. Such a bill would do more than change the name of the federal effort. It would extend the program's benefits to an additional million children. The appropriate House and Senate committees, after a lengthy review, have produced somewhat different measures. Either is preferable to the current program. Both require states to serve more poor children by enrolling more doctors, hospitals and health clinics in the program. Both would channel more federal money to the states. And both contain regulations intended to improve federal administration of the program. The proposed changes would increase the current program's \$200 million budget by half. In our view, that is a small price to pay for the benefits this program could bring to children in need. ●

REUTHER ALTERNATIVE HIGH SCHOOL FIRST ALTERNATIVE HIGH SCHOOL IN WISCONSIN

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, a milestone in the Wisconsin public education system was achieved recently which I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues.

This milestone was the accreditation of Reuther High School as the first alternative high school in the State of Wisconsin to meet the standards of other public secondary schools in the State. This is no little accomplishment for an institution that began in 1971 as a night school to provide high school diplomas

for Vietnam-era veterans who dropped out before completing their education. The rest of the student body was composed of high school dropouts and students who, either by choice or financial need, held full-time jobs by day. Today, the enrollment at Reuther has doubled to 700 students and operates from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

The most fascinating aspect of this school is its educational philosophy which stresses the importance of the individual student. At Reuther, students play close, personal roles in planning, assuming, and mastering their curriculums. Individualized approaches, tailored to the needs of the students, are paramount in course content, teaching techniques, and class scheduling. A special technique receiving particular emphasis is the use of the resources of the local community and close-by metropolitan areas to enhance classroom studies.

One example of this field seminar approach by Reuther was a trip to Washington earlier this year to bring meaning and perspective to their social studies subjects. A story that appeared in the Kenosha News late last year describes Reuther Alternative High School, its philosophy and the purpose of the trip to the Nation's Capital. In my view, the accomplishments of Reuther High School, as described in this news story, may provide insights to other public education systems whose approach to learning generally may often place more value and emphasis on grades than on the realistic accomplishments of the individual student.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share the full text of the Kenosha News article with my colleagues:

REUTHER GETS IT ON (AS IN "ROAD TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA")

(By Diana DeHaven)

(Kenosha's enterprising alternative high school again shows its pizzazz: this time, in a program reducing politics to the gut-level.)

Reuther Alternative High School is just what the name implies, an alternative to tradition. And Pat Moran's social studies program is a reflection of that alternative.

"From our perspective at this school, the kids are turned off by tradition," Moran said. "So instead of reading about history or about politics, we get the figures, the personalities, to tell us firsthand what is going on."

The response so far has been positive, especially this year. We started off with Joan Haubrich from the school board and she explained what the board is all about. Then we had State Sen. John Maurer and he talked about state government. We discussed everything from the decriminalization of marijuana to how taxes are distributed. Talk show host Phil Donahue was our third speaker, and we'll have the governor and District Attorney John Banda here next month."

The program winds up in February with a six-day trip to Washington, D.C.

"We started this program last year with a forum of labor and political leaders in the city," Moran said. "People think of Reuther as the illegitimate child of the school system. We have no sense of community, like the other schools. When Bradford goes to Europe there is a real sense of unity and it is good for the system, for the community. This program and this trip are good things for the system, too."

The program has met with a favorable response from students and teachers. Donahue recently spoke to a capacity audience of

students, teachers and parents, all of whom reacted enthusiastically.

"We could bring in one of the most popular rock groups in the country and here would still be some kids who wouldn't like it," Moran said. "But so far it has really been positive."

Moran is especially excited about the Washington trip.

"At first, nobody took us seriously about this trip. They thought maybe, if we were lucky, we would get 15 kids to sign up. So far, 60 have signed up. I think that is great."

He feels the response has been good because Reuther students like to do things in a different way. "Most of the kids that come here are not in the jock syndrome, or they are not out to be cheerleaders or prom queens," Moran said.

"A lot of them have never had the chance to blossom out. These are the kids who weren't important at other schools. The fact that they are actually going on this trip and are going to accomplish something is important."

"These kids are different and they know it. Even though they are different they can still contribute in a constructive way. This is what they are starting to realize."

The trip is being organized by Wayne Smith, a former Kenosha who has a public relations firm in Washington. While in Washington, students will visit the Washington Post, AFL-CIO Building, Justice Department, Executive Office Building, HEW and the Defense Department.

They will attend mini-seminars at the Congressional office building with Wisconsin representatives and hopefully will attend a performance at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Funds for the trip are being raised through students' efforts.

"If this trip works out it likely to be an annual thing," Moran said. "We are fortunate to be here and to have the flexibility to do this. I try to approach history from a contemporary perspective. It means nothing to the kids if they can't relate to it now. If this trip makes the kids better people then that is what counts."

"Next year we plan to initiate a program with Maurer, the mayor and Joe Andrea and take students to Madison for a week and let them see the workings behind state government. All this is important. I want the students to learn this." ●

HOW SOVIETS PERSECUTE WORKERS

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, too often, Americans hear only of a few aspects of Soviet life. As a result of this, many illusions have been created. Unfortunately, the suffering of innocent people behind the Iron Curtain has not ended, and many injustices continue to exist.

In his October 5 column, "Blue-Collar Views," Chicago Tribune's Mike LeVelle comments on the plight of the average Russian worker in his attempt to organize and join trade labor unions. I wish to insert his column at this time:

[From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 5, 1978]

BLUE-COLLAR VIEWS—How the Soviet Union PERSECUTES WORKERS

(By Mike LeVelle)

The Wagner Act in 1935 gave American workers the right to organize and join labor

unions. Workers in the Soviet Union and other Communist countries still do not have that right.

A recent report from Amnesty International, a worldwide watchdog agency on human rights, tells of the attempts of some Russian workers to form the "Association of Free Trade Unions of Workers in the Soviet Union."

According to the report, workers who have attempted to form the union are being fired from their jobs and then sentenced to prison terms on charges of "parasitism."

Parasitism is defined under the Soviet criminal code as "shirking socially useful labor." It's sort of a Russian Catch 22 whereby the worker is fired from his job and then sent to jail for the crime of being unemployed.

One of the spokesmen for the workers' group is Vladimir Klebanov, who for 16 years was a foreman in a coal mine in the Ukraine. Klebanov was fired in 1968 for refusing to force his men to work overtime and for not sending them into mine areas which he thought were unsafe.

Klebanov wrote a letter to the authorities complaining about the high accident and fatality rate at the mine. He was ruled mentally ill and confined to a maximum security special psychiatric hospital from 1968 to 1973.

Klebanov has been arrested about five times since 1973.

According to Amnesty International, the new workers' group was formed last January and now claims to have about 200 members in the Soviet Union.

Members of the group seem to be constantly abused by Soviet police. By February, 10 of the workers who signed the manifesto declaring the existence of the union were arrested, four were confined to psychiatric hospitals, and seven others were reported missing.

The trade union association charges that dozens of workers have been put in psychiatric hospitals in recent years for protesting against working conditions. The workers have sent appeals to the United Nations and to the International Labor Organization [ILO] in Geneva.

Considering the "socialist" makeup of the UN and the ILO, the appeals probably will be tabled unto infinity.

What can American labor leaders do to help their Russian brethren or at least save them from further punishment and possible death sentences? [Considering the resurrection of Stalinism in the Soviet Union, death sentences are not out of the question.]

Labor could do a number of things. Among them is to put some pressure on our UN ambassador, Andrew Young, to speak up at his various podiums concerning the plight of those workers in Russia. Labor could also make it plain that Russian visitors to the United States calling themselves trade unionists are in fact government-appointed stooges.

Those "trade unionists" ought to be questioned sharply at every union office or hall that they enter. They ought to be shamed or shunned wherever they have the nerve to show their faces.

There are some American left-wing labor leaders who will continue to gush over these fakers and call any sharp questioning of them a return to the Cold War. Such American labor leaders should be held in the same contempt as the fakers.

International understanding is not advanced by those who would play deaf, mute, and blind. Until the Soviet Union allows some decent measure of freedom to Soviet workers, their visiting "trade unionists" ought to be treated as we would treat an appointed trade unionist from a fascist country.

The Amnesty International report on the "Association of Free Trade Unions of Workers in the Soviet Union" is available from Amnesty International, 2112 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10023. ●

WILLARD AND RITA CHOTINER AND THE BRANDEIS-BARDIN INSTITUTE

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, on November 5, 1978, Willard and Rita Chotiner will receive the Shlomo Bardin Award, given annually by the Brandeis-Bardin Institute. The Chotiners' association with Brandeis-Bardin began more than 25 years ago. Willard and Rita Chotiner have both contributed a significant portion of their lives to the growth and development of the institute and to numerous other Jewish concerns in the community.

The Brandeis-Bardin Institute was founded in 1941 by the late Dr. Shlomo Bardin at the urging of the late Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis. The Brandeis-Bardin Institute conducts programs and special activities for college age youth, community leaders, children, and the House of the Book Association for Adults. The Chotiners have been deeply involved in every aspect of the institute's work. They have dedicated themselves to the institute's ideal; living a Jewish life which is joyous, satisfying, and provides a full ethical framework for Jews and non-Jew alike.

Willard Chotiner has served on the Brandeis-Bardin board since 1954 and has been intimately involved in virtually every aspect of the institute. He served as president of the House of the Book in its infancy, and was president of the institute from 1962 to 1965 and also in 1977, the critical transitional year after Shlomo Bardin's passing. A member of the Jewish Federation Council Board since the late 1950's, Willard Chotiner has been an officer since 1970 and vice president of the planning department for the past 3½ years.

Mrs. Rita Chotiner, a Brandeis-Bardin board member since last year, has worked continuously through the years on numerous projects—from planning the early tree planting festivals and co-chairing the institute's first public fundraiser, through last year's award dinner. She was instrumental in developing the library to its present size and quality, and served as librarian for more than 15 years. Mrs. Chotiner is currently a board member of the Jewish Federation Council, and serves on the Los Angeles Bureau of Jewish Education. She is also a member of the executive board of the American Jewish Committee and the Women's Conference. In addition, both of the Chotiners have been intensely involved with the Soviet Jewry movement.

The Chotiners, both residents of Los Angeles since their youth, have two children, Harry and Renee.

I ask the Members to join with me in extending congratulations to Willard

and Rita Chotiner as recipients of the Shlomo Bardin Award, and good wishes for the continuing good work of the Brandeis-Bardin Institute.●

THE OLYMPIC SPORTS BILL

HON. WILLIAM L. ARMSTRONG

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, there has been much comment and inquiry about the Olympic sports bill. My own views on the desirability of this bill are well known and I believe its passage will be seen by history as one of the important accomplishments of the 95th Congress. It will mark a new era in amateur athletics in the United States.

Yet, despite my own strong feelings about this bill, I realize that there has been much misinformation and misunderstanding concerning it. At this time, therefore, I want to place in the RECORD a letter to the editor of the Washington Star, written by Representative Bob MICHEL. In his usual clear and frank way, Bob sets the record straight on the sports bill.

[From the Washington Star, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1978]

WE FIRED ON FRIENDLY TROOPS!

(By Robert H. Michel)

Your editorial, "Deserved defeat" (Sept. 28), concerning the Olympic Sports bill of which I am a co-sponsor, contains the kind of rhetorical flourishes I usually applaud: "Statist athletic establishment . . . hollering for federal aid . . . perverse bill . . ." How often in 21 years as a Republican congressman in a Democrat-controlled Congress have I not razed the opposition in similar terms? There is nothing I enjoy more than a full-throated roar of conservative outrage against a bill that will enable the government to interfere in areas it ought to stay out of.

There is only one thing wrong with your editorial—it directs its admirable wrath against a bill that is in no way statist, involves no "hollering" for federal aid and is anything but perverse. When Bob Michel and Jack Kemp—just to mention two of the co-sponsors who are not known as statist flunkies—join forces, it sought to be self-evident that no wild-eyed liberal skull-duggery is afoot.

The point of the bill is not, as you suggest, to make American amateur athletics imitate the "ungentle regimes like East Germany where sport, like every other function, is rigidly controlled to the greater glory of the State." Quite the contrary, our bill, created along the lines suggested by a presidential commission on sports of which I was a member, will help to keep the federal government out of amateur athletics.

As you know, such distinguished Americans as the late Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy tried—and failed—to bring some common sense and

organizational structure to the crazy-quilt of conflicting jurisdictions that has for so long hindered the progress of amateur athletics in the United States. Our bill can and will do exactly that, without setting up a statist establishment.

The U.S. Olympic Committee is not now and never has been a federally controlled organization. It does operate under a federal charter and it is this charter which our bill seeks to amend in order to make the Olympic Committee the sole determining body for amateur athletics in the United States.

Let me attempt to answer some of the points raised in your editorial:

Is this bill, as the Star suggests, just the start of federal funding for amateur athletes in the United States? No, indeed. Those of us who have sponsored the bill seek to do the opposite. We wish to make this a single, "one-shot" bill with a limited, specific purpose. This is not "a foot in the door." In fact, if anyone should misconstrue the limited purpose of this bill and try to use it as a means for continuing federal support for amateur athletic activities, I would have to fight such a move with all the resources at my command, and I am confident the co-sponsors of the legislation feel the same way.

Are the bill's sponsors satisfied as to the way in which the money will be spent? Will this be a taxpayer rip-off to pad the payrolls of USOC executives? In a letter to Chairman Danielson of the subcommittee on administrative law and government relations of the Judiciary Committee, Executive Director F. Don Miller of the USOC outlined in considerable detail the way in which the money will be spent, and the USOC is obligated under the legislation to report this to the president and the Congress.

One of the worst things I can think of would be for the federal government to take over amateur athletics. If we ran our Olympic teams the way we run the Postal Service, our marathon runner would finish three days later than everyone else. No, this bill in no way gives the government either the power or any good reason to dictate the conditions under which amateur athletic programs will be run.

I applaud *The Star's* good intentions, and I want you to know that although your barrage was accidentally aimed at friendly troops, I look forward to joining you when a real statist threat emerges.●

WASHINGTON BUREAUCRACY OUT OF CONTROL

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, there is a great deal of talk going around our country today about the necessity to increase productivity. Of special interest to us in Washington should be the productivity of our Washington bureaucrats. Today, I would like to discuss the importance of the Civil Service Reform

bill. One of the substantial amendments which was passed in September was one of my own, which preserved essential collective bargaining between labor and management, upheld management's policymaking powers, assured union bargaining rights on personal issues, established a new Federal labor relations authority, forbids strikes and prohibits picketing that interferes with the conduct of Government. It is essential that the free market operate in the private sector as well as Government so that productivity over the broad range of activities that occur in our country can be increased.

Also, I feel it is especially important to note that we cannot permit productivity to be hindered by unwarranted political and bureaucratic interference.

Productivity in America is being thwarted through the ever-expanding tentacles of Federal regulation. For instance, the Library of Congress has provided me with figures that indicate that since 1960 the Code of Federal regulations (CFR) has expanded from 22,876 pages to over 74,000 pages for a 226 percent increase. Similarly, over the same period, the annual size of the Federal Register has increased some 349.8 percent, that is to say that in 1977 alone there were 65,129 pages updated. The chart below illustrates the constant expansion of the printed record of these regulations.

Year	Code of Federal Regulations		Federal Register	
	Percent change	Pages	Percent change	Pages
1977	226.25	74,634	349.81	65,129
1976	219.76	73,149	294.17	57,072
1975	211.71	71,307	315.91	60,221
1970	138.16	54,482	38.37	20,036
1965	56.58	35,821	18.70	17,187
1960	Base	22,876	Base	14,479

Source: Library of Congress, 1978.

Over the same period since 1960, approximately 400,000 employees have been added to the Federal payrolls, and we must assume that this approximate 20 percent increase in Federal civilian employment is in some way attributable to the need to manage these extra regulations. The most alarming point about the increase in Federal employees is the increase in Federal payrolls. The monthly Bulletin of Federal Civilian Work Force Statistics produced by the Civil Service Commission shows that Federal civilian employment payrolls between 1960 and 1977 have increased 252.97 percent to a current level of \$46.74 billion, even though over the same period, the number of Federal civilian employees increased only 16.9 percent.

FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, 1960 TO 1970

Item	1960	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977	Percent change base 1960
Total employment (thousands)	2,430	2,539	2,928	2,882	2,879	2,841	16.9
Total payroll (millions of dollars)	13,243	18,020	28,562	40,699	42,259	46,744	252.97

Source: Civil Service Commission, Federal civilian work force statistics.

Surely, Mr. Speaker, it must be evident that if the salary of the marginally larger Federal work force has increased by 250 percent, our bureaucrats are being handsomely rewarded for overloading the American economic system with this even more pervasive regulation.

Total direct spending at all levels of government rose from \$79.7 billion in fiscal year 1946, to \$626.1 billion in fiscal year 1976, for an increase of almost eightfold. Furthermore, the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis has supplied me with data that illustrates in the chart below that between 1960 and 1977 the amount of Government spending expressed as a percent of the national income has increased from 33.1 to 41.0 percent.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF NATIONAL INCOME

(Dollar amounts in billions)

Year	Total government sector	National income	Percent
1977	\$621.8	\$1,515.3	41.0
1976	575.4	1,348.4	42.65
1975	530.8	1,207.6	43.95
1970	311.9	798.4	39.07
1965	187.8	566.0	33.18
1960	136.4	412.0	33.11

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, July 1978 Survey of Current Business.

The significance of the increase in the percentage of Government spending must be viewed in relation to the total productive capacity of our country, in that Government sector spending "freezes out" growth that would otherwise be available to the private sector. What all this means is that expansionary Government spending policies can be related in some way to the decline in overall industrial productivity in America. That is to say that our out-of-control bureaucracy is limiting the amount of resources that at any one time can be put to otherwise productive uses. A more direct example of expansionary spending and regulatory policies is that General Motors Corp. publicly acknowledges that for the past 4 years they have had to spend approximately \$1 billion a year to cope with Federal regulations. That was \$1 billion a year which could have been invested in productive uses.●

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION VI

HON. B. F. SISK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, the Los Angeles District's outgoing immigration chief, Joe Sureck, was the subject of a recent Los Angeles Times article by Bob Williams. The article speaks for itself:

INS CHIEF CALLS ALIEN INVASION A TRAGEDY
(By Bob Williams)

Joe Sureck, Los Angeles district's outgoing immigration chief, paused in the midst of packing the cardboard boxes scattered over the floor of his office in the Federal building

downtown and offered a visitor "the views of a departing bureaucrat" on the subject of illegal aliens.

"What I think we're witnessing," he began, "is the strange spectacle of the world's most powerful nation passively accepting a massive intrusion by foreign nationals . . .

"Somehow the American public must be confronted with the fact that there has been a real breakdown in our (immigration) system.

"They should know that the government is making only a token effort to control a situation that is rapidly assuming tragic dimensions, both for us and the people who are flooding across our borders."

He shrugged. "I don't know what can be said. There is a lot of discouragement when every day we practice the same exercise in futility . . .

"But let me say this: I think it's incredible—just unbelievable—that the United States, through its inaction and total lack of a coherent national policy, would give up its sovereign right to control its own borders. But that is what we've done."

Sureck, a soft-spoken, scholarly looking man with 38 years in the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, often has been at the center of a growing controversy over illegal aliens during his four years as district director.

His insistence on "balancing public service with vigorous enforcement of our immigration laws" has drawn the wrath of pro-immigrant groups, which consider him unsympathetic to the problems of immigrants trying to settle in this country.

Last year, he clashed with Brown Administration officials, accusing them of "ignoring and disregarding federal and state laws and policies" designed to curb illegal immigration. He urged the state to enforce the Dixon Arnett Act which would penalize employers who hired illegal workers.

Now Sureck has been reassigned as district director of the INS office in Hong Kong. He was scheduled to leave today for the Far East with his wife, Grace. They have sold their Highland Park home.

Sureck, 64, said he has asked for the reassignment "after four back-breaking years in this office" and planned to serve out his preretirement years in the Hong Kong post.

Other officials in the Los Angeles office were reluctant to believe that "Joe is leaving entirely of his own volition." They said that Sureck has been on INS Commissioner Leonel Castillo's "hit list" of senior officials who oppose his "liberal" immigration policies.

"If Joe says he made the decision (to take the Hong Kong post) without pressure, we have to believe him," said one official, who asked that his name not be used.

"But you can bet that Mr. Castillo and his advisers heaved a sigh of relief, because now they have a chance to get someone in here who will toe the mark."

The official said Sureck's successor would be required to speak fluent Spanish—a new requirement for the Los Angeles post.

"What that means to a lot of us," the official said, "is that Castillo wants to get a Latino activist like himself in here to head up our operations."

"Then we can forget completely about law enforcement and concentrate more of our efforts on serving the illegals—and I'll be damned if I'll call them 'undocumented workers'."

(Castillo has instructed INS employees to use "undocumented immigrants" in place of the traditional term, "illegal aliens." Sureck and other INS officials, while carefully using the new official term in public, have charged that it is a "euphemism designed to downplay the fact that these people are here in violation of our laws.")

Sureck's deputy Omer G. Sewell, has been in active charge of the Los Angeles office in

recent weeks, while Sureck wound up his personal affairs and took a crash course in Cantonese.

Last week the Los Angeles City Council unanimously passed a resolution, introduced by Councilman Arthur K. Snyder, commending Sureck for his "brilliant professional leadership, fairness and firmness . . . during a period of acute immigration problems."

In the interview with The Times, Sureck sought to detach himself from the resentment that other officials have expressed against Castillo.

Castillo, a 39-year-old Mexican-American and former Houston city controller, was appointed by President Carter to the top INS post last year, replacing Leonard F. Chapman, a hard-line advocate of immigration law enforcement.

"Actually, Mr. Castillo is a fine gentleman and I kind of like him," Sureck said, adding after a pause. "Of course, he does have these conflicts."

He declined to elaborate on Castillo's "conflicts," but presumably referred to the commissioner's public record in Texas as a Chicano activist before his federal appointment and his reported difficulties in satisfying either side in the illegal alien controversy.

"Let me say that I'm not against giving the public better service," Sureck said. "We have made important strides in that direction, but still it's an unfortunate fact that people who come to us with legitimate inquiries have to wait an inordinate time."

"At the same time, we must not lose sight of the fact that inadequate enforcement is creating many of these problems by permitting—even encouraging—more and more people to come into the country . . .

"Now Mr. Castillo has been fairly firm about stopping people at the border, but he seems to have little concern about locating and removing the undocumented immigrants once they get into the interior of the country."

In the two-hour interview, Sureck returned repeatedly to his theme of "respect for the law."

"That's where the system is breaking down," he said. "Every day I see this wholesale violation of the law. I hear people saying that illegal entry and residence in this country is merely a socio-economic violation."

"But would you be willing to excuse a stranger, however likeable and eager to please he might be, if he came uninvited into your house and made himself to home—then a little while later, invited all his friends and relatives to join him?"

"No, you wouldn't like that and you would call the police or the sheriff and demand that they remove these law violators. But what if they and everybody else said these people now have a right to live in your home because they are trying to improve their lot?"

Sureck leafed through a manual of INS regulations and slipped it into one of the cardboard boxes.

"What I've been saying, over and over again," he said, "is that Congress has given us immigration laws and we should enforce them. If the people want unrestricted immigration, if they feel that any person in the world has the right to live and work in this country, then let's change the law to conform with what we're actually doing."

"But let's not continue to cheapen the prize of U.S. citizenship and spread disrespect for the law."

Sureck's regard for the law fits his background. A native of Oklahoma City, he received his law degree from the University of Oklahoma and practiced law until entering the immigration service in 1940.

During World War II, he commanded a B-24 training squadron at what is now Edwards Air Force Base. He returned to the INS in 1946 and served in a variety of legal positions in Detroit, Washington, D.C., Hawaii

and San Pedro before being promoted to district director in Los Angeles in 1974.

In the last two years, Sureck stepped up his schedule of public speaking engagements, offering to appear at any forum on immigration.

"In almost all of these meetings," he said, "I found myself a minority of one . . . but afterward some people did come up to me and say they agreed with my position."

"But they are afraid to speak out in public because they feel intimidated by these very vocal spokesmen for the undocumented immigrants."

He said "at least half of the people in the Mexican-American community—and probably many more—want immigration controls, because they are being hurt by this loss of jobs (to illegal aliens)."

Sureck disputed claims that illegal aliens take only low-paying, menial jobs that no one else wants.

"We have dealt with employers (of illegal aliens) who were able to fill their job openings with U.S. citizens and legal residents, once they offered a decent, living wage," he said.

Chapman, the former INS commissioner, reported that 40 percent of illegal aliens apprehended in the Southwest were working in the construction industry and that "it was not at all uncommon to find illegal workers in skilled trades or even the professions."

"So were talking about hundreds of thousands of jobs that are not available to legally qualified workers," Sureck said. "These people must look elsewhere or go on the unemployment and welfare rolls."

Sanctions against employers of illegal aliens is the only way of drying up the jobs that attract foreign workers, Sureck said, "but there is powerful opposition against even that basic step."

Another measure "fiercely opposed" by pro-immigration groups, he said, is a change in federal laws which would empower local law enforcement officials to arrest illegal aliens.

"If a person is violating any law of our country," Sureck said, "then any law officer should be able to arrest him for that violation."

Until national leaders agree on an immigration policy, Sureck said, the INS "must struggle to keep its head above a rising flood of paperwork," much of which is generated by pro-immigrant groups "which harass us constantly and try to delay (the deportation) of people who have no recourse under the law—and they know it."

He said some militant groups are motivated by "humanitarian concerns that we all share. Or they have a feeling of kinship with people in their own native lands, and many of these sympathizers admit that they or their parents once entered the country illegally."

"We also know activists who have a political motivation. They see the presence of a large population of undocumented immigrants as a base for a great and important political force in the future. And I can tell you that their influence has already become very great."

Sureck gazed reflectively out the window of his eighth-floor office, looking for what he called "the bottom line."

"Some employers will continue to reap the short-term benefits from having a large pool of cheap labor at their disposal," he said.

"Many average Americans would prefer to stand aloof from this problem because they have not yet felt the impact in their own pocketbooks. . . ."

"And there are many who congratulate themselves on their generous sympathies. . . ."

"But this country cannot absorb an unlimited number of the world's poor people, and in the long run we will all pay a price—a very terrible price—for abandoning our sovereign rights and failing to uphold our own laws."●

HOLLYWOOD'S DIAMOND JUBILEE

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, there is scarcely a place in the world or a person in it that has not been touched by the magic of Hollywood—the birthplace of moving pictures, talking pictures, and most TV programs. On November 14, 1978, Hollywood will celebrate its 75th anniversary with a special on CBS-TV—Pierre Cossette's "Hollywood Diamond Jubilee." The network has scheduled this salute in recognition of Hollywood's contributions to the entertainment industry and the Hollywood community's role in rebuilding the historic hillside "Hollywood" sign which symbolizes Hollywood throughout the world.

Thanks to the CBS special, tens of millions of people will be enabled to witness the formal unveiling of the famous landmark, rebuilt in exactly the same spot and with letters of exactly the same size as before—each one being about 50 feet high and 30 feet wide. It is the largest sign in the world. Each letter will require the service of helicopters to be raised to the top of Mt. Lee and set into place.

Costing \$27,700 each, public donations were sought, and a number of eminent citizens within and without the film industry underwrote the cost of the individual letters. Rock star Alice Cooper contributed the cost of a letter in memory of Groucho Marx. Warner Brothers Records, Andy Williams, Gene Autry in conjunction with KTLA, Terrence Donnelly, publisher, and Dennis Lidtke of Gribbitt Graphics all contributed letters. Hugh Hefner and Playboy Enterprises hosted a star-studded party at the Playboy Mansion West, and Hollywood Chamber of Commerce Jack Foreman was able to announce that \$45,000 collected at the party would be used to rebuild the "Y," and only two letters remained to be sponsored. Italian movie producer Giovanni Mazza, who is moving his production company to the United States donated the cost of a letter, and when Les Kelley, originator of the Kelley Blue Book contributed \$27,700 for the ninth letter, the cost of the sign was fully pledged. Public contributions will be used to establish a permanent maintenance fund.

No one would have guessed from Hollywood's early days that the area was destined to have a prominent place in the history of entertainment. On November 14, 1903, 165 registered residents in Hollywood voted 88 to 77 to incorporate Hollywood as a separate city. Like all places located in semi-desert areas, Hollywood was perplexed with the need of supplying its growing population with water. The local supply being grossly inadequate, the only alternative seemed to be to join with the booming city of Los Angeles, and this was done in 1910. In a fairly short time pioneers of a new industry looking for a suitable place for their work began to build the Hollywood known around the world. The forerunners of the motion

pictures found the climate of southern California very well suited to their needs. In 1907 the first picture was made in the area by Col. William Selig, and in 1910. David Horsley leased a corner at Gower and Sunset for his Nestor Co. studio—the first Hollywood studio. Before the end of the year, 15 movie companies had located close by.

The first full-length picture was created in 1913 when Cecil B. DeMille, Jesse Lasky, and Samuel Goldwyn produced "The Squaw Man" in a barn just a block from Hollywood and Vine.

It is impossible to recount the enormous growth of Hollywood step by step—its satellite industries—clothes, wardrobes, sets, props, film processors, camera manufacturers, lighting and sound equipment and technical services are only a few. With the advent of sound, in spite of temporary and cyclical setbacks the industry grew by leaps and bounds. During World War II there was an insatiable demand for films which the industry could scarcely supply.

With the coming of commercial television, the film industry had grown soft from the ready demand for their product, and suddenly found that people by the millions preferred to stay home and watch their television screens. While many theaters closed down and there is no longer a market for hundreds of films each year, Hollywood has again adjusted. Films have changed from quantity to quality and old-time motion picture studios now specialize in TV production. The sound stages are all booked and busy.

To the various guilds, to all the businesses and studios and production companies, to the chamber of commerce and to all the citizens of Hollywood, my warm congratulations upon your 75th birthday. I am proud and honored to present the Hollywood community in Congress. I look forward to celebrating your 100th anniversary.●

THE ANTI-INTELLIGENCE LOBBY AND MORTON HALPERIN'S "CAMPAIGN TO STOP GOVERNMENT SPYING"

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, Congress continues to be the target of a well-funded special interest lobby that has spent the past 4 years working to cripple America's domestic and foreign intelligence-gathering capability. The leadership of the anti-intelligence lobby is a small group. Its members include associates of the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS), a Marxist think tank, who have ties to Communist governments and their intelligence services; a group of lawyers, many of whom have worked for and within Communist governments and international front organizations; some old-time Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA) members; and a handful of disgruntled former public officials who

supported the Communist aggressors in Indochina.

The anti-intelligence lobby leaders work through a number of interlocking organizations including the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and Center for National Security Studies (CNSS). The ACLU proclaimed its hostility to intelligence gathering in its 1970-71 annual report which said:

The ACLU has made the dissolution of the Nation's vast surveillance network a top priority. * * * The ACLU's attack on the political surveillance is being pressed simultaneously through a research project, litigation, and legislative action.

The goals of the CNSS are equally extreme, and belie Morton Halperin's efforts to appear as reasonable as possible during his frequent Capitol Hill appearances to urge still greater congressional restrictions on the FBI and CIA. In answer to its own rhetorical question, "Should the U.S. Government continue to engage in clandestine operations," CNSS responds:

We at the Center for National Security Studies believe that the answer is "No."

Therefore, it is to be expected that Morton Halperin's "grassroots" lobby, the Campaign to Stop Government Spying (CSGS), has as its goal "to insure an end to all domestic political surveillance and covert operations abroad."

Halperin is typical of the disgruntled former Government officials who have attached themselves to the anti-intelligence lobby. He was a senior member of the National Security Council from 1969 to 1972, and from 1967 to 1969 was a Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense. Halperin recently won a damages award, because he was the subject of a warrantless national security wiretap. Halperin has released only carefully selected excerpts of the files and transcripts maintained by the Federal investigatory agencies during the investigation, and he has tried to present himself in the most innocent light. Actually the wiretap and investigation of Halperin were precipitated, because he was one of those in part responsible for setting up the conditions under which Daniel Ellsberg was able to steal the Pentagon papers and leak our codes and secrets to our enemies.

In the more recent past, Halperin has associated himself with the notorious Counter-Spy magazine, formerly published by the Organizing Committee for a Fifth Estate which revealed the CIA identity of Athens station chief, Richard Welch, assassinated shortly after a Greek newspaper reprinted the news. Halperin's CSGS has taken over the old Counter-Spy magazine speakers bureau; members of the Counter-Spy advisory board and its contributors staff the CNSS, and former members of the Organizing Committee for a Fifth Estate (OC-5) work for the CSGS and the related Project on Government Surveillance of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC).

But Morton Halperin's collaboration with CIA defector, Philip Agee, a self-styled "revolutionary socialist" whose continuing associations with Communist-bloc intelligence personnel in West-

ern Europe have resulted in his expulsion from England, France, the Netherlands, and Belgium continues. For example in January 1977 Halperin flew to London to assist Agee in his activities and told the press that he was trying to arrange a campus speaking tour for Agee should he return to the United States.

Following his expulsion from the Netherlands, Agee moved to Italy where he worked on his latest "hit list"—a new book, "Dirty Work: The CIA in Europe" (Lyle Stuart: New York, \$24.95), with Louis Wolf now a Washington, D.C., resident. This publication contains some 300 pages of dreary reprints of anti-CIA articles, and some 400 pages claiming to be a compilation of the identities of U.S. CIA officers working overseas under diplomatic cover.

The articles in the Agee "nonbook" include diatribes authored by such persons as CNSS anti-CIA project director, John Marks; by CIA defector, Victor Marchetti, who tried to follow in Agee's footsteps last year by attempting to destabilize the Government of Norway and influence the September 1977 parliamentary elections with an Agee-style CIA expose; Paul Jacobs, a long-time Communist Party, U.S.A. member and fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies/Transnational Institute, now deceased; Mark Hosenball, one of Agee's "leg men" in London and son of the general counsel to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); and by NACLA associates, Steve Weissman and Nicole Szulc.

It will be recalled that both Steve Weissman and Nicole Szulc have had long associations with Agee; Weissman, a veteran of the Free Speech Movement in Berkeley, Calif., and of Ramparts magazine, as an assistant in the production of the Agee book, and Nicole "Nickie" Szulc, as a contributor by way of a "New Left" Spanish magazine "Cambio 16." Miss Szulc, who received complements from Agee for her assistance in his earlier book, "Inside the Company," is the daughter of journalist Tad Szulc and worked for the North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA), a Castroite group that collects information both overtly and by its covert sources on the U.S. Government and on the major corporations. It will be recalled that among the papers of the late Chilean KGB agent of influence, Orlando Letelier, was a letter from NACLA staffer, Elizabeth Farnsworth, identifying a Treasury Department economist, Richard Feinberg, as a NACLA covert contact. Feinberg is currently working for the policy planning staff of the State Department headed by Anthony Lake, who doubtless coincidentally participated in a panel discussion with Morton Halperin and Richard Holbrooke at the first Center for National Security Studies conference on Capitol Hill in September 1974, a conference organized by Nickie Szulc, then on the CNSS staff.

And, Mr. Speaker, it is not surprising that Agee chose to reprint a Morton Halperin's article, from the Washington Post, on alleged CIA "news management" by which Halperin means saying

true things in public about the responsibility of the Counter-Spy magazine/OC-5 group for the murder of Richard Welch in Athens.

THE CAMPAIGN TO STOP GOVERNMENT SPYING

The Center for National Security Studies had announced at its first public conference in September 1974, that its priorities included the organization and coordination of a "Citizens' Project on National Security" to develop the illusion of a widespread anti-intelligence agency movement against both local and Federal agencies. Nevertheless, matters of funding and staff delayed formation of the grassroots anti-intelligence front until early last year when the leaders of the anti-intelligence lobby held a "National Conference on Government Spying," January 20-23, 1977, at Northwestern University in Chicago. (For a detailed report on the meeting see "Conference Against Intelligence-Gathering, parts I and II, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, January 31 and February 1, 1977.) Although many of the ordinary street activists opposed formation of a centralized, Washington-based organization to direct what was supposed to be a "grassroots" movement, the anti-intelligence elite went forward with the Campaign To Stop Government Spying under Morton Halperin's directorship. (A report on the debut of the Campaign To Stop Government Spying appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, April 27, 1977, under the title, "Campaign To Outlaw U.S. Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.")

According to the Campaign To Stop Government Spying (CSGS), its goal is "to insure an end to all domestic political surveillance and covert operations abroad." The CSGS goal is no more extreme than that of its parent, the Center for National Security Studies, which in answer to its own rhetorical question, "Should the U.S. Government continue to engage in clandestine operation," responded:

We at the Center for National Security Studies believe that the answer is "No."

CSGS staff include Peggy Shaker, coordinator; Hal Candee, coordinator for the speakers bureau and campus anti-intelligence organizing; Linda Lotz, editor of the monthly CSGS newsletter, Organizing Notes, and in charge of public information; Damu Smith, CSGS field organizer and representative at the 11th World Youth Festival, sponsored by two Soviet fronts, the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) and the International Union of Students (IUS). The 11th World Youth Festival featured a "Youth Accuses Imperialism" tribunal in which Cuban intelligence officers and representatives of a number of Marxist terrorist organizations joined with CIA defectors including Philip Agee in denouncing the CIA.

Halperin's Campaign to Stop Government Spying remains closely linked to the successor to the OC-5 and its Counter Spy magazine, the newly formed Counter-Watch (CW), with CSGS assisting in the distribution of CW's publication, the Covert Action Information Bulletin, to which I alerted my colleagues

on August 1 of this year in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pages 23799-23801.

The CSGS is directed by an executive committee led by its founder and "chairperson," Morton Halperin. Other members of the CSGS executive committee include Margaret Van Houten, a former member of the OC-5/Counter-Spy who has left the CSGS staff to work with the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) in its anti-intelligence program; Jerry Berman, ACLU; Robert L. Borsage, director of the Institute for Policy Studies and former codirector of CNSS; Dorothy Samuels of the Committee for Public Justice (CPJ), another anti-intelligence group affiliated with the ACLU and headed by former CPUSA member Lillian Hellman; Jimmy Durham, International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) of the American Indian Movement (AIM); and Esther Herst, formerly active with CPUSA's Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL) in Chicago and now Washington, D.C., organizer for the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation (NCARL), a CPUSA front.

Other organizations represented on the CSGS executive committee include:

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)—an organization thoroughly penetrated by the Communist Party, U.S.A. and which works intimately with the USSR's international fronts, particularly the World Peace Council (WPC) and the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF), in providing political support for terrorist "national liberation movements" while encouraging disarmament of the West.

National Conference of Black Lawyers (NCBL)—a spinoff from the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) and like the NLG, a U.S. affiliate of the Soviet lawyers front, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL).

Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC)—an organization formed from the National Council of Churches in 1966 which became the principal support group for the Vietcong in the U.S. religious community, participating in meeting organized by the Soviet World Peace Council attacking U.S. support for South Vietnam. CALC director Don Luce was one of nineteen persons who signed a New York Times ad on January 30, 1977, praising the Vietnamese Communists for imprisoning 40,000 South Vietnamese in concentration camps.

National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression (NAARPR)—a Communist Party, U.S.A. front active in the prison movement headed by CPUSA Central Committee member Charlene Mitchell.

Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP)—a Castroite Marxist-Leninist organization that is the parent of a number of terrorist cadres including the Armed Commandos of Liberation (CAL) and the more recent FALN.

Additional organizations represented on the CSGS executive committee include La Raza Unida Party (LRUP), a militant organization whose leaders maintain ties with Mexican and Cuban

revolutionaries; a Ralph Nader organization, the Citizens Energy Project/Center for Science in the Public Interest; the National Organization for Women (NOW) in which a number of U.S. revolutionary groups are active; and the United Church of Christ Office for Church in Society, a bureaucracy whose work with the associates of Philip Agee has never been put to a vote of the members of UCC congregations.

The CSGS also has a steering committee of representatives of its affiliated groups, in addition to those on the executive committee. The organizations on the steering committee include:

Afrikan People's Party (APP). Americans for Democratic Action (ADA)—an organization noted for anti-anticommunism and its opposition to intelligence gathering and investigation of violence-prone and subversive organizations.

Assassination Information Bureau (AIB)—whose function appears to be to whitewash Communist involvement with Lee Harvey Oswald while publicizing bizarre conspiracy theories.

Black Panther Party (BPP)—an organization whose lengthy involvement in extortion, robbery, murder, and terrorism doubtless is the reason for its opposition to intelligence gathering.

Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR)—a litigation group of National Lawyers Guild members involved in several anti-intelligence lawsuits and in providing support for foreign and domestic terrorist groups ranging from the Baader-Meinhof gang in West Germany to the Weather Underground and FALN.

Church of Scientology—an organization that has 11 of its leaders under Federal indictment for alleged burglary, obstruction of justice, wiretapping, theft of Government property and conspiracy. The Scientology Commission on Law Enforcement and Social Justice has organized rallies and demonstrations against law enforcement intelligence gathering in collaboration with similar cults including Synanon.

Commission on Social Action for Reform Judaism.

Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party—a BPP fund raising front for BPP leader Huey Newton, recently convicted of illegal possession of a gun and still facing a trial for the murder of a 17-year-old prostitute.

Counter-Spy—the now defunct publication of the Organizing Committee for a Fifth Estate which became notorious for its publication of "hit lists" of alleged CIA agents.

Environmental Policy Center. Federation of American Scientists. Friends of the Earth.

Friends Committee on National Legislation (FCNL)—a lobbying group that urges a cutoff of U.S. assistance to free world countries fighting Communist subversion and terrorism and the provision of aid to Vietnam and other Communist bloc countries.

Fund for Constitutional Government (FCG)—a Washington, D.C., based con-

duit for funding antiintelligence projects. Recently the FCG received \$5,000 from the Ottinger Charitable Trust for the Military Audit Project (MAP), a group involved in Freedom of Information Act demands and related litigation to obtain the details of the intelligence agency budgets and operations. The Fund for Constitutional Government received \$15,000 from the Field Foundation, one of the prime sources of money for anti-intelligence projects, designated for continuing support of investigations of the U.S. intelligence community.

Grand jury project—a project run by members of the National Lawyers Guild and the Westher Underground Organization network that provides advice and propaganda support to persons resisting grand jury investigations of U.S. terrorist organizations.

The Leonard Peltier Defense Group—supporters of American Indian Movement leader Leonard Peltier, convicted of murdering two FBI agents who had attempted to serve a fugitive warrant.

Middle East Research and Information Project (MERIP)—a research and propaganda organization in support of the Palestine Liberation Organization and various Marxist revolutionary organizations in the Middle East. In addition to PLO members, MERIP's core cadre is composed of staff and associates of the Institute for Policy Studies and its Transnational Institute (TNI), formerly run by KGB agent Orlando Letelier and now headed by an admitted Castroite propagandist, Saul Landau.

National Committee to Reopen the Rosenberg Case (NCRRC)—a CPUSA-dominated propaganda and disinformation operation designed to whitewash the crimes of convicted Soviet atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC)—a CPUSA legal support and propaganda front.

National Indian Youth Council, Inc. National Jesuit Apostolate.

National Lawyers Guild (NLG)—a working coalition of Communist Party members and supporters, Castroites, and miscellaneous New Left lawyers, law students and legal workers. The NLG provides a front line of defense for apprehended and fugitive members of several U.S. terrorist groups. NLG activists who are plaintiffs and attorneys in anti-intelligence litigation have been identified in a recently declassified FBI report as members of the Weather Underground Organization.

National Student Association (NSA)—a group that has been trying to live down its "taint" from CIA subsidies in the early 1960's by taking extreme left positions.

People's Business Commission (PBC), formerly the People's Bicentennial Committee—a Marxist group of anticapitalist propagandists formed by associates of the Institute for Policy Studies. The PBC attempted to organize a demonstration to disrupt the celebration of the U.S. Bicentennial in Washington on July 4, 1976.

Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee (PRSC)—a support front for the Puerto

Rican Socialist Party and the FALN composed of Weather Underground supporters, CPUSA members, and assorted other New Left revolutionaries.

Supporters of Silkwood (SOS)—a spinoff from the National Organization for Women (NOW) led by Kitty Tucker.

United Methodist Church Department of Law, Justice, and Community Relations of the Board of Church and Society—another small bureaucracy whose actions in affiliating with CSGS were never approved by a vote of members of congregations of the UMC.

United Church of Christ, Commission for Racial Justice.

Urban Policy Research Institute, Washington, Office.

United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.—as above, an affiliation without vote of the church members.

Women Strike for Peace (WSP)—the twin sister of the WILPF, thoroughly dominated by the CPUSA.

CSGS PRESS CONFERENCE

To generate publicity for its conference, the CSGS held a press conference on September 23, 1978, at the Detroit Press Club. The focus of the press conference was the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU), a private organization of law enforcement officers involved in criminal investigations. CSGS attached photocopies of eight LEIU information cards to its press release attacking LEIU and said that it had been given the cards by plaintiffs in the lawsuit against the Chicago Police Department brought by a number of defendants, including Communist Party fronts and members of the Weather Underground Organization, Alliance to End Repression, et al. against James O'Grady, et al.

In the interests of accuracy, the LEIU cards and the excerpts released for use in the CSGS press release require some comment.

One of the eight cards was for Michael F. Lerner, born February 7, 1943, in Newark, N.J. CSGS's press release cited only the LEIU card notation, "political activist—present at many demonstrations." In fact, the card notes that Mike Lerner was arrested in riots during April 1970, that he was a leader of the Seattle Liberation Front (an organization controlled at that time by the Weathermen). Lerner's leadership in organizing riots in Seattle on the day after convictions were handed down in the Chicago trial of persons who had organized the 1968 riots at the Democratic National Convention resulted in his indictment as one of the "Seattle Eight."

Another card was for Leland K. Lubinsky, born November 2, 1947, in California. CSGS draws attention only to the section of the LEIU card describing him as a "recognized leader in peace movements * * * He organizes meetings and arranges financing." But LEIU's interest was that he "organizes draft evasion counseling," which is conspiracy to break the Federal selective service laws.

Then came Richard Henry, alias Imari Abubakari Obadele, founder and leader of the Republic of New Africa (RNA), a militant, violence-oriented organization that, as the LEIU card noted, "is attempting to take five Southern States to

form a black nation with a Chinese Communist-oriented government." Henry has a long arrest record and is currently serving a life sentence on charges stemming from a shootout in Jackson, Miss., in which a police officer was killed. For CSGS, the key phrase to quote is that "Henry has no arrest record in New Orleans," and to state that he has been "recognized as a political prisoner" by Amnesty International. However, since Amnesty International has recognized a number of violent American criminals and has appointed the well-known Australian Communist Derek Roebuck, a member of the IADL observer team at the kangaroo court lynching of U.S. professional soldiers who had fought and trained anti-Soviet guerrilla forces in Angola, to head its research division, Amnesty International designations hold little credibility nowadays.

Michael Zinzun, alias Michael Ornelas, born February 14, 1949, in Chicago, a plaintiff in an anti-intelligence lawsuit against the Los Angeles Police Department.

CSGS gave credence to Zinzun's statement that by November 5, 1973, the date the LEIU card was typed, he had already quit the Black Panther Party. It does not contradict the LEIU card's notations that Zinzun was arrested six times between December 1965 and September 1972 for such offenses as stealing a car, interfering with a police officer, resisting arrest, and disturbing the peace, along with two arrests for not paying his traffic tickets.

Regarding Anne McCarty Braden, the CSGS press release pointed out as LEIU's interest that she "has assisted in organizing many radical groups and publications in southern United States." CSGS omits accurate notation that Anne Braden is a "long-time Communist Party member; and that she has an arrest record for charges ranging from teaching criminal syndicalism in 1954 to parading without a permit in Louisville. Anne Braden and her late husband, Carl, were identified in sworn congressional testimony as the principal recruiters for the Communist Party in the South. Carl Braden served the Communist Party as an agent provocateur in stirring up race hatred. Braden sold a house to a black family and then set it on fire to make it look as if white extremists were guilty.

Of Clyde and Vernon Bellecourt, two leaders of the American Indian movement, CSGS claimed LEIU had named them "as burglars and robbers, based on charges arising from the Wounded Knee occupation." That is not so. The criminal convictions of the Bellecourts dates back to the 1950's and is a matter of public record.

Among those who participated in the press conference were Morton Halperin; Linda Valentino, staff director of the Los Angeles surveillance project of the AFSC and a member of the Citizens Commission on Police Repression (CCOPR) whose "subgroup," the Coalition Against Police Abuse (CAPA), is seeking access to LEIU cards held by the Los Angeles Police Department; Rick Gutman, an attorney for the Alliance to End Repression lawsuit against the Chicago Police Department which made the LEIU cards it had obtained available to CSGS; David

Power, a law student who received FBI files on LEIU under a Freedom of Information Act request; Michael Zinzun; Howard Simon, director of the ACLU of Michigan and member of the Michigan Coalition to End Government Spying, the local CSGS group; and Daniel Sheehan, a manic motormouth of an attorney who represents the family of the late Karen Silkwood in a multimillion-dollar lawsuit against the Kerr-McGee Co. in Oklahoma.

Dan Sheehan elaborated on the Silkwood case later during the CSGS conference to those interested in the CSGS working group on nuclear power and civil liberties. Materials on the security activities regarding threats posed by terrorists and violence-oriented antinuclear power groups to nuclear generating plants of utility companies such as the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. and Georgia Power Co., on the concern of local and State law enforcement intelligence agencies with possible threats to nuclear power facilities, and on private security companies such as Research West and Wackenhut were discussed.

Much of the material had been obtained and evaluated by CSGS as a part of pretrial discovery activity in Sheehan's lawsuit for the Silkwood Estate.

CSGS, many of whose member organizations and activists are also involved in the disarmament and antinuclear coalitions, the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy (CNFMP) and the Mobilization for Survival (MFS), both of which collaborate with the Soviet World Peace Council, opposes nuclear power development on the grounds that nuclear energy necessitates the growth of an intelligence gathering operation to protect the nuclear facilities.

CSGS states:

* * * as opposition to nuclear power grows, so will the intelligence network's response. The result * * * is an increasingly heavy burden on all Americans who choose to exercise their political rights, one which may lead to a complete curtailment of those rights.

This argument was first put forward at the November 1974 Critical Mass Conference in Washington organized by Ralph Nader.

CSGS NATIONAL CONFERENCE

According to CSGS, some 250 persons representing approximately 150 groups and organizations participated in its National Organizing Conference to Stop Government Spying, held in Ann Arbor, Mich., September 22 to 24, 1978. The conference was an attempt to inject more energy into the flagging effort to organize a "grassroots movement" against the State and local law enforcement intelligence agencies and against private security firms, particularly those who provide services to nuclear powered generating plants owned by private utilities, and against the security sections of those utilities.

With a registration fee of \$13, the conference generated only some \$2,600—not a success by fundraising standards. Funds are expected to be generated from the new CSGS organizing film, "The Intelligence Network," a 30-minute color film produced by Chris Bedford of Washington, D.C. The film purports to be a

study of "spying" on "women's groups, black groups, pacifists, and environmentalists." However, the film, typically propagandistic, does not report that the women's groups under surveillance by the FBI included members of the terrorist Weather Underground Organization's fugitive support network or persons working at the direction of foreign powers like the terrorist Fourth International or the Soviet Union; that groups like the Black Panther Party spawned their own terrorist cadres and had members with lengthy records for vicious violent crimes; that allegedly "pacifist" groups like the War Resisters League cooperate closely with the agencies of the Soviet Union and that they support Soviet- and Cuban-backed terrorist "national liberation" groups, and have engaged in rowdy and disruptive demonstrations involving organized mass law-breaking; or that a number of so-called "environmentalist" groups include members with records for violence, including sabotage directed against nuclear powerplants.

The close association of the CSGS and CNSS leaders with revolutionary violence was demonstrated by a panel presentation that was moderated by Perry Bullard, a Michigan State representative active with the Institute for Policy Studies' political machine-building arm, the National Conference on Alternative State and Local Public Policies. The members of the panel included John Trudell, a leader of the American Indian Movement (AIM) who was named in sworn testimony before the U.S. Senate as having planned a terrorism campaign to disrupt the 1976 Bicentennial celebrations; Lewis Myers who represented the National Conference of Black Lawyers (NCBL), one of the U.S. affiliates of the Soviet KGB-controlled legal front, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL); Morton Halperin, director of both CSGS and CNSS; and Mario Cueto, who served 11 months in prison for contempt rather than answer questions to a Federal grand jury relating to Carlos A. Torres, a fugitive member of the terrorist Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional (FALN) with whom she had worked on the National Hispanic Commission of the Episcopal Church.

Among the workshops of interest were: Journalists and Organizing—whose "facilitator" was John Demott of the Temple University School of Journalism in Philadelphia. The workshop provided those attending with ideas for placing anti-intelligence stories and maintaining press interest in the topic.

Labor and Government Surveillance—whose "facilitator" was Pat Tobin, Washington, D.C., representative of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) who was identified in sworn congressional testimony in 1953 and 1960 as a CPUSA member. Those attending included members of the Letter Carriers Union, United Auto Workers (UAW), American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), and United Electrical Workers (UE). It was made plain to those attending that no union was officially represented, but that those

present would report back to their leadership seeking support for CSGS programs. Discussion centered around the infiltration of the labor movement by Government and private investigators from the days of the Molly Maguires in the 1880's onwards, particularly the problems caused to "progressives" by "Cold War" policies during the "McCarthy era."

A Saturday afternoon presentation, "Utilizing the Freedom of Information Act to Organize," produced one enthusiastic CSGS organizer saying:

This is a very important law to us. We have used it to obtain government documents on such matters as the counter-intelligence programs, and the different kinds of surveillance. We have obtained just tons of information. * * * These government documents tell us exactly what the agencies did; how they planned; how they carried out their plans; what they responded to [in initiating the investigation]; and what information they obtained and by what means . . . it's been critical to our fight.

Spying on Environmentalists/Anti-Nuclear Groups—Dan Sheehan.

National Legislative Strategy—Bob Borosage, IPS director; joined by Jerry Berman, Esther Herst, Morton Halperin and Dorothy Samuels.

Grand Jury Harassment—Linda Backiel.

Inside the CIA: Fundamentals of Covert Operations—K. Barton Osborn, formerly with the OC-5 and Counter-Spy.

Red Squads: An Historical Overview—Frank J. Donner, former general counsel of the United Electrical Workers Union (UE) who was identified in sworn testimony before congressional committees on three occasions as a CPUSA member. Donner has been teaching at Yale Law School for several years since his UE retirement and has headed the ACLU's anti-intelligence project. In January 1978, the Field Foundation provided a \$23,500 grant to the ACLU Foundation for a study of "urban police intelligence" operations under Donner's supervision.

Spying by the Private Sector—Linda Valentino, AFSC Los Angeles surveillance project.

Litigation Workshops and Organizing—NLG attorney George Corsetti of Detroit, joined by Mark Lynch, ACLU and former counsel for the joint ACLU/CNSS Project on National Security and Civil Liberties, and Rick Gutman, an attorney for the Alliance To End Repression against the Chicago Police Department. It is noted that in January 1978 the Field Foundation provided a \$35,000 grant to the ACLU Foundation for the ACLU/CNSS Project on National Security and Civil Liberties which "challenges domestic surveillance through legal action; uses Freedom of Information Act to contest governmental secrecy; conducts seminars; and undertakes public information on these issues."

Developing Strategy to Check Surveillance by the Immigration and Naturalization Service—Ed Voci.

The CSGS conference activities and focus indicated that the anti-intelligence lobby intends to expand its local organizing efforts in a number of major urban areas with assistance from local American Friends Service Committee chapters.

These will include antipolice intelligence programs of litigation and agitation in Los Angeles, Seattle, Philadelphia, and New York. The lawsuits will be used to obtain police intelligence files under pre-trial discovery. Carefully selected and highly distorted versions of police intelligence activities will then be fed to reporters, for as one of the workshop leaders noted:

Reporters have deadlines and always use just a material in the release. * * * The main thing is to sell them the concept that spy headlines sell papers.

The anti-intelligence lawsuits are to be expanded to include the LEIU and security departments of utilities. CSGS leaders noted that there was a pattern of police departments sharing information about alleged threats to company property and executives with the company security departments and that this may provide the lever needed. Strategies for these suits are already being developed by the National Lawyers Guild's National Police Crimes Task Force (protection of private property is a "crime" to the NLG's Marxists) which is headed by G. Gint Taylor, a longtime Weather Underground associate, whose offices are at 343 S. Dearborn, suite 1607, Chicago, Ill. 60604.

Another CSGS project will be to support the revolutionary Iranian Students Association (ISA) against intelligence gathering and surveillance despite its open association with internationally active terrorist groups and its violent activities in the United States.

The CSGS campus project will continue to organize both individual and institutional Freedom of Information Act requests for CIA files and documents relating to recruitment and other projects relating to U.S. colleges and universities.

In the legislative area, CSGS will provide pressure for the Center for National Security Studies and American Civil Liberties Union campaign for highly restrictive Federal intelligence agency charters, and on the local level to press for local statutes restricting or ending police intelligence operations.

Mr. Speaker, this report once again brings into sharp focus the activities of a small group of people whose prime aim is to destroy this country's foreign and domestic intelligence agencies. Many of these people have openly supported Soviet, Cuban, and Red Chinese-sponsored terrorist movements in the Third World and revolutionary movements at home. In judging the activities of their anti-intelligence lobby we should not only be aware of their public record, but we should also ask "Who benefits from the activities?" It is certainly not the citizens of the United States who look to the intelligence community for protection from revolutionary violence. ●

MIDDLE EAST PEACE

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my

colleagues to the following article by Dial Torgerson on the prospects for peace in the Middle East which have arisen as a result of the 1973 Yom Kippur War. Mr. Torgerson includes the paragraph:

"The Camp David agreements are actually a continuation of the work done by Kissinger, although no one seems to be giving him the credit for it."

YOM KIPPUR'S LEGACY: AN OPEN ROAD TO PEACE

(By Dial Torgerson)

JERUSALEM.—Five years ago this past Friday, on Oct. 6, 1973, Egypt stormed across the Suez Canal to launch what Israelis call the Yom Kippur War, and Egyptians, the October War.

It ended 19 days later in disaster, of one sort or another, for both sides. But in the very disaster it created it also opened the way for peace, one which would not have been possible without the lessons of 1973. If a peace treaty is actually signed this winter between Israel and Egypt, it will be because of what happened five years ago.

Peace treaties usually follow wars, of course. But Israel and Egypt had fought wars in 1948, 1956 and 1967 without any sign of a peace treaty being even a remote possibility.

In 1973, things ended differently. U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was able to bring the two sides to the disengagement agreements of 1974 and 1975, which have now proved to be the forerunners of the 1978 Camp David summit pacts. Said a Jerusalem political scientist:

"The Camp David agreements are actually a continuation of the work begun by Kissinger, although no one seems to be giving him the credit for it."

The big lesson of the 1973 war was that as a war it didn't work.

Egypt launched a surprise attack on Yom Kippur, when Israelis were observing Judaism's holiest day. They caught the Israeli defense forces unprepared. The attack was coordinated with a powerful drive by the Syrians across the Golan Heights. The Egyptians unleashed new tactics which stunned the Israelis, including the use of Russian-made missiles that knocked out substantial numbers of Israeli tanks and aircraft.

With all these advantages, plus an overwhelming superiority in numbers, Egypt ended up 20 days later with the 20,000 men of the Egyptian Third Army trapped by the Israelis east of the Suez Canal, facing death by thirst or gunfire, and with Israeli tanks 101 kilometers (60 miles) from Cairo, where no Egyptian forces remained to defend the capital.

Israel ended the war on both the road to Cairo and the road to Damascus, but was forced by the big powers and the United Nations to halt before it could deliver a really crushing blow. For Israel, which lost 2,600 men—an enormous loss for a country of 3.5 million—the victorious end to the war failed to make up for the ignominious and costly setbacks of the first few days.

Egypt learned that, with the optimum possible conditions—surprise, collaboration with the Syrians, new weapons, vast manpower—it could still lose a war, militarily, to little Israel.

Israel learned that the Arab nations it had humiliated in earlier wars could fight well, inflict heavy losses on the Israeli Defense Force, and make even a brief war incredibly expensive. The war cost Israel the equivalent to a year's gross national product.

After the war ended, a different picture resulted: the political side.

Kissinger persuaded Israel to give up territory for international guarantees, and Israel pulled back across the Suez Canal and away from the plain leading up to it. As the United Nations took up patrols in a buffer area on the east bank of the canal, Egypt, with U.N. help, reopened it.

Egypt may have lost the battles but it won the political war: For attacking Israel, it had won the canal back.

In the aftermath, the Egyptians came to look upon the war as a great victory. After years of looking across the canal at the Bar-Lev Line, Egypt had crashed through it and driven the Israelis back deep into the Sinai. Said an Egyptian commander: "After the first three days, it didn't matter what happened. We had shown we could break the Bar-Lev Line."

The Bar-Lev Line had been the symbol of Israel's military might. It turned out to be Israel's version of France's 1939 Maginot Line. The Egyptian army had, after three defeats, shown it could make Israelis retreat.

"Up until then, no Arab nation could have possibly talked peace with Israel," said an Israeli official this past week. "Arab pride would not have allowed Sadat to approach Israel about peace from a position of weakness, as a loser."

Although other Arab nations protested vehemently, Sadat nevertheless negotiated with the Israelis through Kissinger's famous shuttle diplomacy, setting the precedent for the Camp David meeting.

The lessons of the 1973 war were not wasted on the United States and the Soviet Union, either.

When the Arabs advanced into Israeli-held territory in the first few days of the war, the United States mounted a massive airlift of weapons and ammunition. When the Israelis began their counterattacks, the Soviets began an airlift and sea shipments of similar supplies to the Arab side.

The ceasefire was enforced on the combatants by the big powers when it looked like the World War III might be just over the horizon. The United States said that it had detected atomic weapons in Soviet ships passing through the Dardanelles en route to Egypt. Israel, it was suspected, also had its own home-developed atomic bomb. The Middle East, it was clear, could explode into an atomic war which might involve the primary participants' sponsors as well.

The Yom Kippur-October War was, then, a brief but bloody event that showed that war can be too expensive to be profitable. Egypt won the canal back because it broke the Bar-Lev Line, but Sadat and his generals know what would happen if they tried to challenge Israel's armored forces in the vastness of the Sinai.

"Sadat knows that he could never do better than he did in 1973," said an Israeli official, "and he just barely survived that one. He learned that he could only succeed by pressure on Israel politically, and by negotiations. The process of change, from war to peace, began on Yom Kippur in 1973." ●

TWO CULTURES IN COMBAT

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, Patrick Buchanan, nationally syndicated columnist, is well known for his incisive commentary on important political and social issues. Recently he wrote a column about the "two cultures" in the United States, the "traditional" culture and the "adversary" or "counterculture." This column examines the struggle between two different views of life for the "soul and destiny of a Nation." It is a thought-provoking and stimulating analysis of the current political, intellectual and social conflicts in our Nation.

At this time, I want to insert in the RECORD, "America's Two Cultures in

Combat" by Patrick Buchanan, from the Chicago Tribune, October 10, 1978:

AMERICA'S 2 CULTURES IN COMBAT

WASHINGTON.—In the aftermath of the Bicentennial, the United States seems a more tranquil, united nation than the America of a decade ago, convulsed over riots, assassinations, and war.

Yet, beneath the surface calm of public life, there is taking place a historic struggle between separate, competing, and hostile cultures.

The great stakes in that conflict are not positions of political power. They are the soul and destiny of a nation. It would not be an exaggeration to compare this struggle with the clash in Imperial Rome between paganism and Christianity.

This struggle divides parties and pulpits, universities, and generations. It is carried on in magazines and books, in film and theater. It is a cultural war, a Kulturkampf, and the issues upon which it is being fought are among the most fundamental.

One area is personal morality. With respect to the traditional culture, for example, there is no need to name a presidential commission to determine if pornography is evil and injurious to youth. Filthy books and magazines should be censored, outlawed, driven back under the counter—and their authors and distributors are fit subjects for the horsewhip.

The competing adversary culture, or counterculture, however, believes that Masters and Johnson and "The Joy of Sex" are preferable guides to personal behavior to the New or Old Testament. One ought not to get hung up about matters of sex; indeed, the teaching of birth control methods to public school children would make ours a more progressive society than would an overemphasis upon a Bible which belongs in the church and home, not public education.

To the traditionalist, patriotism, nationalism and religion offer guidelines to the good life. The martial virtues, celebrated in films like "Patton," are to be emulated. To the counterculture, patriotism and nationalism are the source of many of mankind's woes. Established religion is the incubator of superstition, division, and bigotry, against which an enlightened man will wage endless war.

Abortion is a central battlefield. What one side sees as the final liberation of women from the tyranny of biology, the other sees as the slaughter of the innocents, an offense against nature and against God.

Looking back over his country's history, the traditionalist sees a pantheon of heroes, the inexorable march of a superior civilization, the building of the "greatest nation on earth." He does not look upon the Iroquois as a "noble savage," but as an ignoble savage, whose culture had nothing to offer, and who was an impediment to the advance of Western values.

At the local theater, however, the acolytes of the adversary culture will cheer the Sioux, while the rest of us anxiously await the arrival of the Seventh Cavalry.

The counterculture would eliminate legal sanctions against prostitution, massage parlors, homosexuality, and marijuana.

The root cause of crime, its proponents contend, is poverty. To the traditional culture, the root cause of crime is criminals, some of whom have become so vicious that they should be dispatched at once to the judgment Seat of God—their trip expedited by a few thousand volts, courtesy of the state.

While the traditional man may not have voted for JFK, he would find no fault with Kennedy's observation that history has made America the "watchman on the walls of freedom." To him, the United States remains the best hope of mankind, the final bulwark against a tide of barbarism represented by the Communism of the Second World, and the depotism of the Third.

Andrew Young is the quintessential political expression of the counterculture. While

he may not subscribe altogether to Susan Sontag's depiction of the white race as the "cancer of human history," he finds as much to admire in Tanzania and Nigeria as he does in the United States.

In matters of economic and social policy, the Andrew Youngs believe that government has a duty to redistribute the nation's income, that equality of opportunity is meaningless if it does not guarantee equality of result.

Books could be written, have been written, on this cultural collision.

Suffice it to say that we are dealing in areas where there is little room or desire to compromise on matters where one side views the other not as wrongheaded, but as morally reprehensible or morally blind.

Not in the arena of weapons, but in the arena of ideas, beliefs, customs, values, traditions, morals, and ideals. America is at war with itself—the outcome of which conflict will determine the future of our civilization. ●

THANKSGIVING

HON. PAUL SIMON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. Speaker, Thanksgiving is traditionally a time when Americans express gratitude for our many blessings. It seems appropriate that this should also be a day for expressing that gratitude in some practical way.

When Senator Hubert Humphrey and I introduced this resolution calling for a voluntary practice of "thankful giving," it was our hope that families all across the country would, on Thanksgiving, spend some time thinking about the serious problem of world hunger and ways to solve the problem. The practical expression of that concern would be through personal donations to the charity of their choice, either religious or secular.

Since then, the major relief and development agencies of the Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant faiths have joined forces to conduct a public education and fundraising program for the Thanksgiving Day weekend to help relieve the hunger of mankind. The united effort is being chaired by Bob and Dolores Hope and they will be joined by schools, clubs, labor organizations, businesses, and media to help promote the concept of "thankful giving."

The original idea for "thankful giving" came from Ms. Marsha Hunt, an actress and trustee of the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation. Her concern during the 1971 Bangladesh emergency prompted her effort to help Americans act on the compassion they feel. Her suggestions and hard work have brought the "thankful giving" resolution to the floor of the House.

I believe that the practice of "thankful giving" could enrich the celebration of Thanksgiving for all Americans while providing significant help to the relief organizations that deal daily with the problems of hunger around the world. I am pleased to have the cosponsorship of 219 House Members for the resolution. They are as follows:

COSPONSORS OF H. CON. RES. 274

1. Joseph Addabbo.
2. Daniel Akaka.

3. Bill Alexander.
4. Joseph Ammerman.
5. Thomas Ashley.
6. Alvin J. Baldus.
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55. Richard Nolan.
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58. Joel Pritchard.
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60. Nick Rahall.
61. Frederick Richmond.
62. Peter Rodino.
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77. Bill Green.
78. Paul Findley.
79. James Corman.
80. Kika de la Garza.
81. Marilyn Lloyd.
82. Joshua Ellberg.
83. Allen Ertel.
84. John Fary.
85. Carl Pursell.
86. Les AuCoin.
87. Bill Chappell, Jr.
88. Tom Rallsback.
89. Jim Leach.
90. Norman D'Amours.
91. Robert Drinan.
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132. Dawson Mathis.
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140. Mendel Davis.
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142. Albert Gore.
143. Cecil Heftel.
144. Raymond Lederer.
145. George Brown.
146. Benjamin Gilman.
147. Charles Grassley.
148. Bob Traxler.
149. Keith Sebelius.
150. Paul Tsongas.
151. Charles Whalen.
152. Jim Lloyd.
153. Harold Hollenbeck.
154. Dan Quayle.
155. Edward Markey.
156. Robert Walker.
157. Ray Thornton.
158. Benjamin Rosenthal.
159. Abner Mikva.
160. William Dickinson.
161. Shirley Pettis.
162. Wes Watkins.
163. George O'Brien.
164. Mike McCormack.
165. Phil Sharp.
166. Robert McEwen.
167. J. J. Pickle.
168. Bill Nichols.
169. Clement Zablocki.
170. Henry Hyde.
171. James Jeffords.
172. Bob Gammage.
173. Antonio Won Pat.
174. Dave Stockman.
175. Walter Fauntroy.
176. William Steiger.
177. Ron de Lugo.
178. Ken Holland.
179. John Anderson.
180. Peter Kostmayer.
181. Don Edwards.
182. Tim Lee Carter.
183. Jim Mann.
184. W. R. Poage.
185. Barbara Jordan.
186. Joseph Fisher.

187. Robert Krueger.
188. Jack Hightower.
189. Glenn English.
190. L. H. Fountain.
191. Tim Wirth.
192. Carroll Hubbard.
193. Donald Fraser.
194. Floyd Fithian.
195. James Florio.
196. Ted Weiss.
197. Douglas Applegate.
198. Sidney Yates.
199. Andrew Jacobs.
200. Henry Reuss.
201. Jim Guy Tucker.
202. Edward Beard.
203. Jim Mattox.
204. Edward Madigan.
205. Stewart McKinney.
206. John Murphy.
207. John Brademas.
208. William Hughes.
209. Ron Dellums.
210. John Cavanaugh.
211. Adam Benjamin.
212. John McFall.
213. Robert Garcia.
214. Ralph Regula.
215. William Ford.
216. Marty Russo.
217. William Moorhead.
218. Ike Andrews.
219. Mary Rose Oaker. ●

**RED CHINA'S AMERICAN LOBBY:
THE U.S. CHINA PEOPLE'S FRIENDSHIP
ASSOCIATION (PART I)**

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, the Communist regime in China which has been responsible for the deaths of an estimated 60 million people in famine, hardship, and executions, and in the campaign of genocide being still carried out against the conquered people of Tibet, has a 10,000-member lobby in the United States, the United States-China People's Friendship Association (USCPFA). This organization has a front here in Washington, the Center for United States-China Relations, which has held several receptions in Capitol Hill for legislators and their staff at which members of the PRC mission were in attendance.

The USCPFA is run by a group of veteran Marxist-Leninists who appear to have their own direct lines to Peking, and by members of the Communist Party, Marxist-Leninist (CPML)—the former October League—which is the official Peking-line Communist Party in the United States. The purpose of the USCPFA is to lobby for policies that aid the Peking regime, which are at present to press for "normalization" of U.S. relations with the PRC and a simultaneous abandonment of our long-time and reliable ally, the Republic of China based on Taiwan.

I know that a number of my colleagues are particularly interested in the Peking regime in light of certain big business and Government officials' proposals that this country help build up and modernize the Communist Chinese industrial and military capability as a possible counter to the Soviet Union. This, I am convinced, would be a grave mistake, for

the Sino-Soviet quarrel can be mended whenever the two dictatorships decide it is in their interest.

Since we are doubtless going to be seeing more activity of the USCPFA, I am offering for the attention of my colleagues a report on the USCPFA published in a recent edition of the Information Digest, a newsletter on U.S. political and social movements. It should be noted that the USCPFA is incorporated as a nonprofit "educational" organization, and is not registered as a foreign agent with the Department of Justice. It should be still further noted that the U.S. Marxist-Leninist newspaper, The Guardian, circulated a letter last year stating that because of a quarrel with the People's Republic of China, the newspapers subsidy of several thousand paid subscriptions from PRC agencies had been cut off; and the paper had also lost its lucrative "China Tours" business. Currently, the USCPFA appears to have a total monopoly on travel to Red China via arrangement with the PRC Government.

The article follows:

**UNITED STATES-CHINA PEOPLE'S FRIENDSHIP
ASSOCIATION**

A reported 1,200 people attended the fifth annual national convention of the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association (USCPFA) held at the prestigious Jack Tar Hotel in San Francisco, September 1-4, 1978. The convention, like the USCPFA covertly (but almost overtly) aided by the People's Republic of China (PRC), was termed by several veteran participants as the "most exciting" of the organization's national conventions, featuring a wide range of workshops, some "distinguished" guests and a number of significant reports and decisions including:

A report on the rapid growth of the USCPFA;

The expulsion of the Revolutionary Communist Party;

The development of plans for national campaigns around (a) the "normalization" of U.S.-PRC relations, and (b) the admittance of the PRC to the 1980 Olympics.

USCPFA BACKGROUND AND ORGANIZATION

The USCPFA originated in the summer of 1971 in a series of public meetings in San Francisco and New York organized by Maoist former members of the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA), Maoist activists and assorted China travellers who had ignored the U.S. State Department ban in the 1950s and 1960s to travel and live in Red China. These included William Hinton, who was a member of the Chinese Communist Party during the time he lived in China; Frank Pestana and Jean Kidwell; Vicki Garvin; Ann Tompkins; Hugh Deane; Susan Warren; Richard Pastor; Esther Gollobin; Helen and Sam Rosen; Robert Coe and Jim Nesi. Also involved in the USCPFA formation were various U.S. Maoist political groups such as the October League (OL) [now the Communist Party, Marxist-Leninist (CPML)] and the Revolutionary Union (RU) [now the Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP)], and former missionaries and religious activists who "sought fellowship around common feelings for the people of new China."

Following the development by these cadre groups of regional USCPFA organizations in the Midwest and on the East and West coasts, a provisional national steering committee was selected and the national USCPFA officially established as a 1974 convention in Los Angeles.

Incorporated as a nonprofit educational organization whose stated purpose is "to pro-

mote friendship and understanding between the American and Chinese people," the USCPFA states, "We endorse the principles of the Joint Communiqué issued by President Richard Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai on February 28, 1972: respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity; non-aggression; non-interference in the internal affairs of other states; equality and mutual benefits; and peaceful coexistence." USCPFA continues, "[We] neither advocate nor oppose the policies of the PRC. We seek to report contemporary developments there so that the American people can gain a better understanding."

Until the summer of 1977, USCPFA was organized by volunteer effort. However, at the Atlanta national convention that year a resolution was passed establishing paid positions for a field staff and setting up a number of information centers and offices as follows:

National Office—635 S. Westlake Avenue, Room 202, Los Angeles, CA 90057 (213/483-5810). Executive Secretary, Ann Ferguson; Assistant Executive Secretary, Rick Kell; Comptroller, Barbara Bisnar; National Tours Director, Ann Jenkins Perry; Assistant Tours Directors, Ralph Rapoport and Helen Ewer; Tour Publicity, Lisa Lubow; Receptionist, Katherina Turnage.

Center for U.S.-China Relations—422 C Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002 (202/547-0040). Coordinator, Elaine Budd.

Center for Teaching About China—407 S. Dearborn, Room 685, Chicago, IL 60605 (312/633-9608). Coordinator, Mary Kay Hobbs.

Field Organizers—East: Bill McCart, 114 Bedford Avenue, No. 4R, Brooklyn, NY 11211; South: John McCray, 1115 W. 11th St., Austin, TX 78743; Midwest: Carolyn Swinney, 5507 W. Evergreen, Chicago, IL 60651; West: Northwest subregion: Andy Ferguson, 1870 1/2 E. 27th Street, Eugene, OR 97403; Northern California subregion: Anne Tompkins, 1168 W. Sexton Road, Sebastopol, CA 95472.

China Study Tours Organizers—East: Aileen Clifford, P.O. Box 707, Stony Brook, NY 11790 (516/331-9058); South: Carolyn Money, P.O. Box 6218, Ft. Myers Beach, FL 33931 (813/463-5955); Midwest: Stu Dowty, P.O. Box 793, Detroit, MI 48232 (313/868-0082); West: Ethel Pass, 635 S. Westlake Avenue, Room 204, Los Angeles, CA 90057 (213/483-6060).

Additionally, the USCPFA subsidizes New China, a nationally-distributed magazine, and an internal newsletter, the U.S. China Review. New China staff members include Peggy Seegar, general manager; Peter Schmidt, business manager; and Paula Holland, subscriptions manager.

Reports submitted to the San Francisco convention indicate an increase in USCPFA membership during 1977 of about 2,500 with a total membership of 9,373. These members are scattered across the U.S. and do not include those as yet not accepted into local USCPFA memberships but who are involved through organizing committees.

The membership pattern, which now includes many "mainstream" people as opposed to the initial heavy concentration of Maoist cadre, is as follows:

EASTERN REGION

Total 1978 membership: 2,904.

Albany, N.Y., 14; Baltimore, Md., 123; Binghampton, N.Y., closed; Boston, Mass., 258; Buffalo, N.Y., closed; Burlington, Vt., 27; Central N.J., 50; Columbia, 15; Ct. Valley, 60; Fairfield, Vt., 62; Ithaca, N.Y., 14; Metropolitan N.J., 81; Nassau County, N.Y., 148; New Haven, Conn., 41; New York City, 881; North Jersey, closed; Philadelphia, 279; Pittsburgh, 40; Plattsburgh, N.Y., 26; Providence, R.I., 13; Richmond (Station Island), 54; Stony Brook, N.Y., 55; Storrs, Conn., 10; Upper Valley, Vt., 25; Washington, D.C., 331; Westchester County, N.Y., 201.

Subtotal of members in chapters above: 2,808.

Eastern region organizing committees are

operating in Amherst, Mass.; Charlottesville, N.C.; Keene, N.H.; Mid Hudson area; Montpelier, Vt.; Northshore; Orono, Maine; and the Raritan Valley, N.J.

SOUTHERN REGION

Total 1978 membership: 1,744.

Atlanta, Ga., 194; Austin, Tex., 102; Birmingham, Ala., 31; Charlotte, N.C., 43; Dallas, Tex., 35; Gainesville, Fla., 19; Houston, Tex., 109; Knoxville, Tenn., 13; Louisville, Ky., 28; Memphis, Tenn., 47; Miami, Fla., 215; Nashville, Tenn., 62; New Orleans, 72; N.C. Triangle, 87; Palm Beach County, 115; Sarasota, Fla., 87; Tampa, Fla., 18; Tuscaloosa, Ala., 21.

Subtotal of members in chapters above: 1,298.

Southern region organizing committees are operating in Aiken, Ga.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Eutaw, Ala.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Mobile, Ala., and in the Suncoast region.

MIDWEST REGION

Total 1978 membership: 1,774.

Ann Arbor, Mich., 57; Carbondale, Ill., 11; Central Ind., 36; Champaign-Urbana, 16; Chicago, 445; Cincinnati, 28; Columbus, Ohio, 32; Dekalb, Ill., 34; Detroit, 304; Greater-Lansing, 102; Iowa City, 7; Kansas City, 73; Madison, 25; Mansfield, Ill., 12; Milwaukee, 40; Minneapolis, 369; Mt. Pleasant, Mich., 25; North Prairie area, 22; NW Indiana, 24; St. Louis, 61; Yellow Springs, Ohio, 20; Marquette, Mich., 13 (Upper Peninsula).

Subtotal of members in chapters above: 1,754.

Midwest region organizing committees are active in Des Moines, Iowa; Oberlin, Ohio; Columbia, Mo.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Lafayette, Ind.; and Toledo, Ohio.

WESTERN REGION

Total 1978 membership: 3,417.

Albuquerque, N. Mex., 14; Bellingham, Wash., 18; Big Island, 30; Denver, Colo., 97; East Bay of Calif., 199; Eugene, Oreg., 16; Fresno, Calif., Hawaii 23; Honolulu, 671; Humboldt County, Calif., 10; Long Beach, Calif., 106; Los Angeles, 528; Marin County, 28; Maui, Hawaii, 12; Mid-Peninsula area, 135; North Bay area, 52; Olympia, Wash., 33; Orange County, 101; Pasadena, Calif., 47; Phoenix, Ariz., 45; Pomona Valley, closed; Portland, Oreg., 121; Reno, Nev., 28; Sacramento, Calif., 21; Salem, Oreg., 18; San Diego, 160; San Francisco, 266; Santa Barbara, 65; Sonoma County, 56; South Bay area, 48; Tucson, Ariz., 102; Taos, N. Mex., 23; Westside, Los Angeles, 174.

Subtotal of member in chapters above: 3,247.

Western region organizing committees are active in Chico, Calif.; Kauai, Hawaii; Las Vegas, Nev.; Monterey, Calif.; Rogue Valley area, Oreg.; Santa Fe, N. Mex.; and Seattle, Wash.

It should be noted that since the split between the "Gang of Four" supporting RCP and the present Peking leadership, the USCFFA has demoted to "organizing committee" status or dissolved a number of chapters controlled by the RCP, most recent being the June demotion of the Seattle USCFFA chapter. However, the USCFFA appears to have no objections to working with the anti-Gang of Four split from the RCP, the Revolutionary Workers Headquarters (RWH) led by Mickey Jarvis, Nick Unger and William Hinton. ●

COPING WITH SEWAGE SLUDGE

HON. JOHN W. WYDLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, on September 20, my distinguished colleague

from New Jersey, the Honorable EDWIN B. FORSYTHE, was good enough to insert some correspondence I had with EPA into the RECORD. One of the major items which was mentioned in my exchange of letters with EPA was that of the disposal of sewage sludge. This is a major problem on Long Island since ocean dumping of sludge is forbidden after December 31, 1981, as mandated by the Congress.

The General Accounting Office (GAO), released a report last week titled "Sewage Sludge—How To Cope With It?" focusing on this problem. It is clear that EPA must take a lead in coping with sewage sludge and the agency role cannot be simply a regulatory one. The report points out that technical demonstration of energy conversion methods has not been accomplished and a national policy is required which emphasizes the use of sludge as a resource. EPA must develop a policy and fund programs which will insure that technical and economic feasibility of new methods are proven.

I recommend the report to my colleagues. The report follows:

DIGEST

The Nation must change its attitude toward sludge use and disposal if it is to cope with rapidly increasing volumes. Solutions to the problem of sludge disposal must be developed and carried out. The Federal Government, particularly the Environmental Protection Agency, must take the lead in this. The best solution is to use sludge as a resource.

In the past, sludge had been treated primarily as a waste to be disposed of as inexpensively as possible. Now, while sludge volumes are increasing (about 5 million tons annually and expected to double by 1987), generally accepted methods for its disposal are being phased out or subjected to more and more regulations and increased restrictions on use. Landfill sites are dwindling, use of incineration is being restricted because of air pollution standards and fuel shortages, and ocean dumping has endangered human and marine life and will be phased out by December 1981. The question is: How will we dispose of sludge in the future as safely, economically, and beneficially as possible?

Sludge has many beneficial qualities which have been generally disregarded. It contains essential plant nutrients (phosphorus and nitrogen) which make it suitable as a land conditioner or fertilizer, and it can be converted to energy in several ways. However, some pitfalls to this solution exist. Sludge also contains disease-causing bacteria and varying amounts of toxic substances which limit its use on agricultural lands. Further, the technical and economic feasibility of some energy conservation methods have not been conclusively proven.

Nevertheless, sludge use as a resource appears to be the most viable solution currently available. This use, however, has not been widely accepted because Federal and State authorities cannot agree and guidance was lacking for some time on the safe uses of sludge as a land conditioner and fertilizer. Compounding the problem are institutional, political, and legal barriers which often discourage and sometimes prohibit sludge use on agricultural and nonagricultural lands. Furthermore, sludge use as an energy source in pyrolysis and copyrolysis (in combination with solid waste) systems has been demonstrated in small-scale pilot projects but not in large-scale operations needed for most communities. Local officials do not believe that energy conservation systems, particularly copyrolysis systems, will be considered locally because the related costs and risks are

too great for communities to bear without substantial Federal support.

In GAO's opinion, the principal reasons sludge has not been used as a resource are (1) such use was not encouraged, (2) guidance was lacking, and (3) a comprehensive national sludge disposal policy does not exist. As a result, full advantage has not been taken of many opportunities to use sludge as a resource.

GAO recommends that the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, develop a national sludge management policy emphasizing sludge use as a resource. Such a policy should, at a minimum, discuss agricultural and nonagricultural land uses, sales and giveaways of sludge, and the feasibility of thermal combustion systems. Also, the Agency should

Fund full-scale demonstration projects if the engineering consensus within the Agency is that the feasibility of thermal combustion cannot be determined on the basis of current demonstration projects.

Communicate the results of successful demonstrations to interested communities, and

Monitor the growth and development of systems which have been successfully demonstrated to determine the need, if any, for additional Federal support of these systems.

AGENCY COMMENTS

The Environmental Protection Agency fully concurred with GAO's conclusions and recommendations. ●

● Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Speaker, the House is expected to vote on H.R. 12370, "The Health Services Amendments of 1978," in the very near future. Considerable controversy has emerged over that section of the bill providing for voluntary family planning efforts. The United Methodist Church is vigorously opposed to efforts to scuttle through amendment the family planning section of the bill, and Dr. George H. Outen, general secretary of the Board of Church and Society, the United Methodist Church, has clearly and concisely outlined the church's position on this issue. I am certain that my colleagues will find Dr. Outen's statement of interest, and I commend his remarks to their attention:

STATEMENT OF DR. GEORGE H. OUTEN

As concerned member of the religious community, I would like to express the strong opposition of my agency to proposed amendments to the Health Services Amendments of 1978, H.R. 12370, which will seriously affect the family-planning efforts of this nation.

The United Methodist Church has long supported the principle of responsible parenthood. As a statement on that subject adopted by the General Conference of the United Methodist Church in 1976 states:

"Each couple has the right and the duty prayerfully and responsibly to control conception according to their circumstances. As developing technologies have moved conception and reproduction more and more out of the category of a chance happening and more closely to the realm of responsible choice, the decision whether or not to give birth to children must include acceptance of the responsibility to provide for their mental, physical, and spiritual growth, as well as consideration of the possible effect on quality of life for family and society."

In order to make such responsible decisions, individuals and couples must have access to information, education, counseling and services. It was in light of that need that the Board of Church and Society of the United Methodist Church, along with many other Protestant and Jewish groups, actively supported passage of the first national legislation authorizing public family-planning services. Since initiation of those programs,

we have watched with increasing pride and pleasure as they grew increasingly effective in enabling millions of women to plan for the children they want.

Accordingly, we view with deep concern the apparent intention of some Representatives to offer amendments which could alter the thrust and even cripple the effectiveness of the current program. We are equally distressed that these efforts could mark a step backward in assuring the right of full medical care and counselling to millions of American women.

We fear that the tragic result will be an increase in unplanned and unwanted pregnancies and thus a rise—rather than a decrease in the incidence of abortion. If the goal of all of us is—and I believe it is—to reduce the number of abortions in our society, then surely the way to go about it is not to weaken the family planning efforts now going forward so successfully.

Our denomination is well aware that there is strong division in Congress over the abortion issue. The United Methodist has adopted the position that "Our belief in the sanctity of unborn human life makes us reluctant to approve abortion. But we are equally bound to respect the sacredness of the life and well-being of the mother, for whom devastating damage may result from an unacceptable pregnancy. In continuity with past Christian teaching, we recognize tragic conflicts of life with life that may justify abortion."

It is in that context that we also speak out against those amendments which would adversely affect access of referral and counseling on abortion. This legislation already specifically prohibits abortion as a means of family planning. Beyond that, we believe every woman has the right to information concerning the full range of options available to her in the event of an unwanted pregnancy. In fact, a physician dealing with such a case has the responsibility to make clear all her medical choices, just as would be made clear to a patient facing any other medical situation.

We hope that concern over the abortion issue will not lead Congress to accept amendments which will ultimately threaten the effectiveness of the family planning programs. The damage of such action would be felt in the quality of life for thousands of women and their families. The statement on Responsible Parenthood adopted by our denomination states that "To support the sacred dimensions of personhood, all possible efforts should be made by parents and the community to insure that each child enters the world with a healthy body, and is born into an environment conducive to realization or his or her full potential".

Achieving this goal requires strong family planning programs of information, counseling on a full range of options, and services. We hope the House of Representatives will remember what the ultimate goal is, and urge them to oppose all amendments which will seriously threaten the present federal effort.●

SALUTE TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. JOHN T. MYERS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. JOHN T. MYERS. Mr. Speaker, we are a great and powerful country, and great and powerful countries often have trouble making and keeping friends. For that reason we should be all the more

careful of those we do have. Instead, we seem to observe a certain tendency to bully those of our friends who do not measure up to some super standard of moral and political purity, and who cannot do us any particular and immediate damage. I could list quite a number of actions which the United States has taken toward the Republic of China on Taiwan over the last few years which would indicate that we take a certain pleasure in humiliating our friends. Despite that, however, the Republic of China has remained our friend, and it is on that fact which I would like to dwell briefly today.

When the Government of the Republic of China was driven to Taiwan from the mainland after years of civil and international war, the country was prostrate. But the Republic of China Government at least learned from the disaster which had overtaken it, and set out to do better on that portion of Chinese territory which was left to it. It was at first, of course, an underdeveloped country which sought and received American aid. Unlike many other recipients of American aid, however, it set out to develop to the point where it would no longer need such aid, despite the fact that a large percentage of Taiwan's area is spectacularly mountainous and unsuited for industry or agriculture. And it succeeded, for in 1965 it reached the point which it could manage without American aid, and since that time it has been economically on its own.

Mr. Speaker, over the past few years the Republic of China has achieved a remarkable growth rate, largely because of the enlightened economic policies pursued by the Government. The Government controls a large portion of the island's economic life, but it also recognizes the energies which private enterprise can bring to economic development. As a result, it attempts to create favorable conditions under which private enterprise can thrive, and even relinquishes control of enterprises which it has started to private hands. It understands the importance of a balanced budget, economic stability, and a sound currency. I wish it were always possible to say the same of the Government of this country.

The Republic of China is not only grateful for what the United States has helped it to achieve. It has also taken specific steps to assist us when it saw areas in which it could be helpful. For instance, when it became concerned about the imbalance in trade between our two countries, in this year 1978 the Government of the Republic of China decided to send three separate purchasing missions to the United States to contract for extensive deliveries of agricultural and industrial products. There are cynics who say that the Chinese would have made most of those purchases anyway. Perhaps they would, but the important thing is that they did it in such a manner as to boost our morale. How many other countries are there in this world who would behave in similar fashion?

Taiwan is not perfect. However, its economic performance has demonstrated

the unquestionable superiority of a relatively free economy over the rigidly regimented economy which prevails on the mainland. Taiwan is a bone which sticks in Peking's throat. But Taiwan is a friend to the United States, and the American people in their vast majority understand what it means to have a friend in the international arena. So we salute the Republic of China on Taiwan on this October 10, the anniversary of the founding of the Republic. May the Republic of China progress and prosper.●

THE DECLINE OF THE DOLLAR

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1978

● Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it concerns me very deeply how much the American consumer is being hurt by the spiraling decline of our American dollar. The decline of our dollar in relation to the value of other world currencies, such as the French franc, the German mark, the Japanese yen, and the Swiss franc is a truly alarming phenomenon that is robbing every consumer in America today. One of the great facts of American life is that we revel in allowing an almost unlimited range of products to be sold in our markets.

Unfortunately, we now see that due to the erosion of our dollar in relation to the currencies of our major trading partners Americans who do desire to buy imported products are having to do so at ever-increasing prices. The value of the currencies of France, Germany, Japan and Switzerland, since 1965, have increased an average of 93.3 percent. Respectively, in relation to our dollar since 1965, their currencies have appreciated 11.42 percent, 101.95 percent, 85.71 percent and an incredible 174.12 percent.

It is imperative at this time to realize that the primary cause of this incipient decline has been the continued expansion of Government spending. The total Federal debt outstanding has more than doubled since 1970, adding some \$415 billion which the Government has had to borrow as well as pay interest upon. During the same period, Congress has approved Federal budgetary outlays which have resulted in deficits for 8 straight years amounting to some \$286.4 billion.

Furthermore, over the same period, Americans have had to endure an average annual increase in the consumer price index of 7.74 percent. To every man, woman and child in America, this means that on an annual basis due to the ravages of inflation their dollar has bought 7.74 percent less every year.

I have included the following chart to illustrate the alarming trends toward higher, Federal deficits and total Federal debt outstanding as well as unrelenting inflation. And this does not include the staggering \$5.9 trillion in actuarial deficient Government pension reserves.

ANNUAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCING AND INFLATION

Year	Surplus of deficit (billions)	Percent change in CPI	Total Federal debt outstanding
1970	-2.8	+5.5	382.6
1971	-23.0	+3.4	409.5
1972	-23.2	+3.4	437.3
1973	-14.3	+8.8	468.4
1974	-4.7	+12.2	486.2
1975	+45.1	+9.14	544.4

Year	Surplus of deficit (billions)	Percent change in CPI	Total Federal debt outstanding
1976	-66.5	+5.8	631.9
1977	-45.0	+6.5	716.7
1978 (estimate)	-61.8	+7.2	785.0
1979 (estimate)	-60.6		

Current estimate.

Source: Library of Congress, Department of Treasury.

INDEXES OF SPOT PRIMARY MARKET PRICES, 1970 TO 1978

(Base 1967=100)

Item and number of commodities	1970 (6-16)	1971 (6-15)	1972 (6-13)	1973 (6-12)	1974 (6-11)	1975 (6-24)	1976 (6-29)	1977 (6-28)	1978 (6-13)
All commodities (22)	113.6	108.2	119.5	171.3	221.5	189.9	210.9	206.7	229.2
Food stuffs (9)	112.2	111.2	113.3	172.7	211.5	215.3	213.7	210.6	240.5
Raw industrials (13)	114.4	106.1	124.0	170.2	228.5	174.1	208.9	204.0	221.5
Livestock and products (5)	123.6	116.6	143.9	222.6	190.1	240.8	224.4	234.6	277.6
Metals (5)	125.2	103.1	114.9	145.6	261.4	166.8	215.4	203.0	219.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The significance of these measurements of Federal Government financing, inflation, and spot primary market prices is that when foreign governments observe these internal inflationary trends in the American economy, they perceive the strength of our dollar as being signifi-

cantly diminished when used for the purposes of an international reserve currency. The end result of this pervasive irresponsibility in Government spending and fiscal management is that the American consumer ends up biting the bullet for the ivory-tower decisions made

It is equally upsetting to note the increase in the indexes of spot primary market prices as computed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The following table illustrates that everything but metals has approximately doubled in the past 8 years:

SENATE—Wednesday, October 11, 1978

(Legislative day of Thursday, September 28, 1978)

The Senate met at 8:30 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by Hon. QUENTIN N. BURDICK, a Senator from the State of North Dakota.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, the same yesterday, today, and forever, we do not know why forgiveness is so costly, why progress comes by way of sacrifice. We only know that "without the shedding of blood, there is no remission." We know the crimson cord runs from creation to the throne of God, from the crib to the grave, from the beginning of life to life again. Life is through death, exaltation through renunciation, and the law "whoever will save his life must lose it" is in the very structure of the universe. We would know Thy forgiveness, the wiping out of sin, reconciliation with Thee and our fellowman. Grant us a new beginning. Make us participants in the atonement Thou has opened for all mankind. Then may we find our way into Thy higher kingdom. And to Thee we offer our thanksgiving. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,

Washington, D.C., October 11, 1978.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, section 3, of

the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable QUENTIN N. BURDICK, a Senator from the State of North Dakota, to perform the duties of the Chair.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. BURDICK thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF LEADERSHIP

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from West Virginia. Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin, and I yield him my time.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. PROXMIER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings be approved to date.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HUMPHREY-HAWKINS

Mr. PROXMIER. Mr. President, last evening, the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, the Unemployment and Balanced Growth Act, was laid before the Senate. I introduced two amendments to that bill. I am very hopeful both amendments will carry. It will make this a more balanced and attractive bill. It will provide for a program which I think the overwhelming majority of Americans can support.

The difficulty with the bill in the form it was introduced, without the amendments, is that it provides a goal for unemployment which I think all of us favor, but no goal for inflation balancing

in Washington, all done in the name of bigger and better Government.

America today needs less Government. Congress desires to provide more services. But the average American wants less services with less taxes and less Government. ●

that. One of my amendments would provide for an inflation goal. That inflation goal, I think, is realistic. It provides for a goal matching the 4 percent unemployment goal we should achieve in 1983 and an inflation goal of 3 percent.

I might point out, Mr. President, that few people realize how stable prices were in this country up until 1968. As a matter of fact, that 3 percent goal is a very modest goal, based on our historic experience, even in the post-World War II period. Before that, of course, price stability was a matter of economic fact in American life, except during war periods when we would have serious inflation.

But take the period after World War II. I think few people realize that in 1949 we actually had a drop in the price level. That was not a depression, it was a slight recession, but there was a drop of 1 percent. In 1955, which was a pretty good year, prices actually declined. In 1955 they went down. But more important is that during all those years in the fifties prices went up, with the single exception of 1951, at a very moderate pace. Oh, how we would love to have that slow pace of price stability that we had at that time, to have that now.

In 1950, for instance, prices went up 1 percent; in 1952 they went up 2 percent; in 1953, 1 percent; in 1954, 2 percent; in 1955, as I said, they actually dropped; in 1956, 2 percent; in 1958 they went up 1 percent; in 1959, 1 percent; in 1961, 1 percent; in 1962, 1 percent; in 1963, 1 percent, and so on. As a matter of fact, during the period from 1952 until 1965 they averaged between 1 and 2 percent. That was the increase in prices.

Statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor will be identified by the use of a "bullet" symbol, i.e., ●